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Library Economy and Bibliography

DECEMBER, 1910

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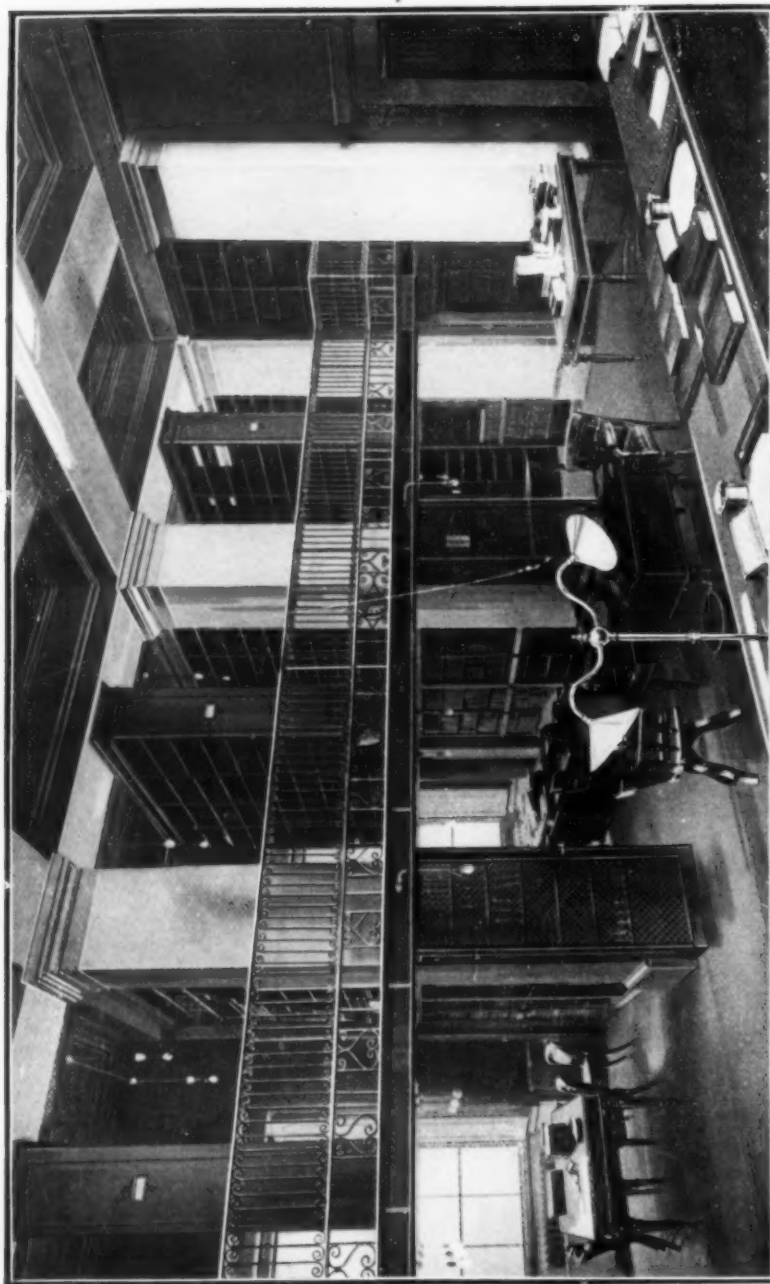
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 35

DECEMBER, 1910

No. 12

WE extend the right-hand of fellowship to the library association of New Zealand, which has recently been formed, possibly to some extent under the inspiration taken back by Mr. Ballie from his welcome visit to the American Library Association. It is pleasant at least to think that the American Library Association, which in its first year inspired by its existence the formation of the library association of the United Kingdom, has also been helpful in promoting the latest development in national library organization. As to Canada, our brethren over the imaginary border are counted integral parts of the American Library Association, and with the organization, which we trust will be brought about in the near future, of library associations in Australia and South Africa, the chain will be complete throughout Great Britain, her daughter republic and "self-governing dominions." Both these latter are of large distances and sparse settlement, but their cities and towns are sure to be centers of library influence, which should be cultivated and projected into the rural districts by such associations. Neither has to face the geographical difficulty peculiar to New Zealand, where the two islands are separated by a channel passage which combines the tribulations of the English Channel with the terrors of the open ocean, but the patriotism of New Zealanders is quite superior to little trifles of that sort. No part of the globe has been so remarkable in sociological development in the past generation as has New Zealand with its characteristic experiments in land taxation, industrial progress, and in other forms of modernism, and there should be no better field in the world for library development. The A. L. A. reaches the Pacific again this year, and with the growth of the travel habit it may yet pay an international official visit to Australia and New Zealand, stopping on the way to take aboard the English brethren and incidentally look in at South Africa.

LOCAL library clubs would do well to make more of their opportunities to further and develop suitable exhibits. The Long Island Library Club at its coming December meeting plans to give an exhibit of Christmas books and at the same time plans to consider the history and scope and desirability of such Christmas exhibits. In Los Angeles there has recently been held a city planning conference in connection with which the library furnished an interesting exhibit covering references on many allied subjects. At the recent Illinois Library Association meeting an interesting address on "Auxiliary activities that attract," by Louis J. Bailey, of Gary, Ind., gave particular stress to the importance in the library of club-room and auditorium use. The question arises, naturally, as to how far it is legitimate for a library to carry on the functions of an amusement hall, and Mr. Bailey's proposition that music recitals, flower exhibits, and dramatic club plays should be held in the library auditorium may be open to criticism. At the same time it is important that the modern public library should correlate itself with all that makes for the education of the people in its broadest aspects and for the development of culture.

To those who follow the trend of modern thought it is evident that the tendency towards higher education through recreation is on the increase. The book is no longer the chief factor that makes for truer and more vital living. With it there must be reckoned the illustrated lecture, the story, the musical and dramatic club, and physical culture and bodily exercise in its rapid recent development, and in connection with this comes the renaissance of the folk-dance, a subject to which Mr. Gulick has recently contributed a work full of suggestions to the playground worker. With the rapid increase and development of educational phenomena, it is for the library to consider carefully what part it has to play in the development of the civic and intellectual con-

sciousness of the people. How far should the library extend its activities beyond the printed page? Is the supply of literature itself upon all matters related to education the aim and end of the library's responsibility, or does its connection with civic, social, and intellectual life involve a wider recognition of the varied activities within each field of interest? Contributions bearing upon these questions will be a feature within the JOURNAL's columns for 1911.

THE Special Libraries Association is doing much to justify its existence, as to the wisdom of which some had doubts. Mr. Dana's address, read at the recent meeting in Boston and printed in this number, makes a vigorous and effective appeal for such special libraries as that which he has himself developed in Newark, on business lines, and of which there are good examples in special lines of industry, such as that in the offices of the Stone and Webster electrical construction firm in Boston. The business branch of the Newark Public Library is certainly well worth consideration as a possible part of the library system in our great cities. Whether it is worth while to include in such a branch fiction and general literature may be a muted question, though, of course, in this respect such a branch may be regarded as a delivery station at a convenient point from which readers may take books for home reading. But the point of the business branch is to give to the business man the actual facts and figures that he may need at any hour in the course of every-day business, and to have it right at his hand. A glance over the categories of books which Mr. Dana mentioned will show that there is here an important field, perhaps covered in many larger libraries, but more often covered up by the vast array of books in other departments. A fact about a detail in the German tariff or the restrictions of importations into that country may be of crucial importance and value to a merchant in determining as to a purchase or sale, or to a manufacturer in making up his factory orders. Wherever there is a local industry the local library should specialize on that, as with respect to silks in Paterson, N. J., or hats in Danbury, Conn. It is of course only the larger cities that can have business branches, but smaller libraries in

industrial centers may well take a hint from Mr. Dana's suggestive paper.

MR. DANA's statement as to the use, or lack of use, of books as tools in colleges and high schools may seem to some an over-statement, yet there is only too much truth in it, and a good deal of emphasis may well be laid on it. The change from old-fashioned industries in general to modern factories has been developed, if it has not been caused, by the immense variety of tools, with which the modern workshop or factory is nowadays equipped. By analogy the modern scholar, like the workman, must first of all know his tools; but while the workman need only know one tool, the scholar must be equipped to know all the tools that books should become to him. And this use of tools is as labor saving in mental as it is in industrial affairs. That is the chief use of school and college training. It gives the man who works with his brain full command of the resources that books afford him. The mere ability to know where to find a fact in books, or where to find the guiding principle behind a series of facts, is in itself a large equipment. The school or college which fails to give its students knowledge of book-tools is condemning them to much waste of time in after life—not to speak of the mental development which is in itself a necessary sequence of library study.

THERE has been much focusing of public opinion on the desirability of a general parcels post, to the need of which the express strikes in New York and elsewhere have given direct evidence. Librarians who have been interested in the possibilities of a "library post" should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity, when Congress meets this month, of emphasizing to the senators from their state and the representative from the district the library advantages which would come from a parcels post, perhaps as an intermediate step toward the library post proper. Many libraries will have received the speech of Representative Sulzer, of New York, in respect to a parcels post in advocacy of a bill which gives such a post at extremely low rates. Such rates may not be practicable at the start, but as an initial step any kind of parcels post will be so much gain.

THE USE OF PRINT IN THE WORLD OF AFFAIRS *

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

THE principal of one of the most important high schools in New York City told his associates, at a recent meeting of the National Educational Association, that high school principals and teachers do not realize the value of knowledge of the use of books and libraries either to themselves or to their pupils; and that they do not have that knowledge themselves, and consequently cannot impart it to their pupils, even if they would.

Recent investigations of my own, supplemented by the observations of others, show that college presidents and college professors do not realize the value of their libraries; do not maintain or house them properly; do not make adequate use of them; do not impress their students with the importance of skill in using books and libraries, and do not insist that that skill be acquired in the four years of the college course.

The second of these two statements, that concerning college presidents and professors, of course, in large measure explains the first.

Why this state of things exists in academic circles, where one would suppose that the supreme importance of the printed page over all other educational tools would be fully realized, I do not attempt to show.

Men of affairs are making use of print to improve their enterprises, broaden their fields of work and increase their own efficiency to an extent that few of us realize.

I do not burden you with figures showing the wonderful growth in recent years of that part of the printing business which has to do with manufacture, trade and transportation. It is enough to say that that growth, especially when compared with the growth of printing in the field of letters, fine arts and education, is rapid almost beyond belief.

I do not attempt to explain the fact that the academic mind, nourished on books and absolutely dependent on them for its development, has fallen far short in recent years of the practical mind, in the application of printed things to further its own development and the development of the work in which it is engaged.

One may note an interesting illustration

of the truth of this statement in the fact that the whole vast business of education in this country does not produce one journal relating to its field in general which a layman of average intelligence finds at once interesting and instructive.

Grant for purposes of argument the truth of the statement already made and you will see that it follows naturally that librarians and other education workers, being nourished largely on academic ideas, follow academic methods and fail fully to realize, to make use of, and to help to promote the development of that custom of gaining profit from printed things, which is spreading so rapidly in the world of affairs.

To illustrate briefly this last point, let me say that in not more than six of the thousands of high schools of this country do we find a library adequate to the school, in quarters adequate for its proper use, presided over by a librarian adequately equipped for the task, and adequately used by the teachers in the school.

Again, in not more than three of the colleges and universities of the country do we find a library which is at once adequately housed, adequately administered, and adequately used by the professors as a tool for training their students in the knowledge of the use of books and other printed things.

Examples could be cited and facts given. It is enough, perhaps, to ask you to add together the expenditures of Harvard in the past 20 years for laboratories, museums, gymnasiums and athletic grounds and set the total beside the sum spent on its library. Or, you can consider my own college, Dartmouth, its total for museums and athletic grounds, and its library never yet properly developed and now turned over to a group of professors to manage as a side issue in their work.

Once again to return to our argument, no public library in the country in any of our great cities, has, to my knowledge, established in the center of practical affairs in that city, a branch, adequately housed, adequately supplied with material applicable to business affairs and adequately administered by a skilled librarian.

* Read before the Special Libraries Association, Boston, November, 1910.

I make no exception, in this latter statement, of the very modest and very young and as yet very incomplete branch in Newark about which I am to tell.

I am a great believer, and long have been, in Emerson's saying that the greatest civilizer after all is selfish, huckstering trade. I have long felt that business runs the world, and the world gets civilized only as it learns and puts in practice principles tried and proved successful in business.

Statements like this, are, of course, to be looked at by the wise man in the light of the lamp of his own learning. He may be trusted not to forget, as he looks at them, the importance of ideas other than those set up and practiced by men of affairs; the importance of the products of the minds of men of letters, and of the patient students of the sciences; and, perhaps above all, the importance of ability to see all things, and especially the world of affairs itself, as illuminated by the light that never was on sea or land.

But, after the wise man has qualified Emerson's statement as in the light of his modest learning, he will see that selfish, huckstering trade has its own good eminence among the factors that make for civilization.

I hasten to say that when our business branch was established, we did not have in mind all of the matters concerning academic constraint, men of affairs and the vast importance of print which I have briefly presented to you. I had long been of the opinion that the public library lays too great emphasis on academic things; not absolutely, but relatively. I had long believed that there is in the field of everyday affairs a vast amount of helpful material; material which men working in that field would find useful, and would use freely if it could be gathered, mastered, indexed and placed close to their hands. With thoughts like these in view, we began in Newark as soon as we had funds for the purpose, in a room on the ground floor, in a busy street, within a few steps of the business center of the city, to collect the printed material which we thought would attract men of affairs and would be used by them. No sooner had we entered upon this work of collecting material of the kind that may very inadequately be characterized as "business," than we discovered that

its quantity is very much greater than we had supposed, and that to collect it, arrange it, and make it easily accessible, is work that libraries have taken up to a slight extent only and that we would find it in consequence extremely difficult. In our endeavor to secure helpful information along this line we inspected two or three libraries, like that of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, and of the Public Service Commission and the Merchants' Association of New York City. Visits to these collections led us to ask for information from other similar libraries of affairs, the names of which we learned of here and there. Out of these inquiries grew, much more rapidly than those to whom it was first suggested thought possible, this present Special Libraries Association.

The breadth and importance of the field of business print, of printed things helpful to men in public and private business, is very much larger than I dreamed of its being. This association has brought to light an interest in this field, and a skill in cultivating certain aspects of it, far beyond my own expectations, and I believe, far beyond the expectations of those first intimately concerned with it. Naturally, I do not look upon myself as in any sense whatever the discoverer or originator of the Special Libraries Association or of the field it covers. It will, therefore, not be said that I exalt my own work when I say that no movement in the library field in recent years can compare in importance with that which has thus far reached the very modest results of a Special Libraries Association, a little monthly journal, and a few meetings like this here to-day.

The business branch of the Newark Library is, as I have said, a few steps from the business and trolley center of the city. It occupies a room on the ground floor on a street not much used for heavy traffic, but greatly used as a thoroughfare by pedestrians, men and women from great office buildings in or near it. The floor space of the branch is 3000 sq. feet. The ceiling is high. The rather inadequate lighting is supplemented when necessary during the day by an abundance of electric lights. The accommodations for readers and students in the way of tables and chairs are simple but comfortable. No children are allowed to

enter. A good collection of books in the field of fiction and general literature such as all conventional branch libraries have, is kept on hand, to meet the demand that naturally comes from persons who are visiting the center of the city and do not care to take a special trip on the trolley at a cost of 10 cents, to the main building nearly three-quarters of a mile away. All the books, general and special, are lent on the average more times in a year than those of any branch in a large city that we have statistics for.

Let me say here that libraries like those of Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, which have their main buildings in the very heart of the business center of their respective cities, may consider themselves particularly fortunate. The use made of books in the libraries thus centrally situated shows how greatly appreciated by the general public is the presence of its library in the city's business and trolley center. It shows also how easy it will be for the libraries of these cities to develop, within their main central building, a collection of business books broader in scope, more complete in details and more generally used than we ever can hope to have in our modest branch.

And let me add here another word, that one of the greatest misfortunes that has happened to our profession in the course of its prodigious development in the past thirty years is the spread of the idea among librarians, trustees, architects and citizens in general, that a city's collection of books should have for its home a marble palace, located far from the city's center, and in style and construction suggesting a poverty of invention among architects that we shall never cease to deplore, representative as to its exterior of nothing but a religion that is outworn, and adapted within to nothing so well as to the cult of that same outworn religion.

The proper place for the city's library is in that city's center. In time, when business rules in library construction, the proper home for a city's library will be found to be a centrally located building adapted to the storage and use of books and other printed things.

I have already, by implication told you what we have collected for use in the business branch, rather what it is that we are trying to collect, for the gathering has only

just begun. We have touched the margin only of a large field of printed things, a field not yet thoroughly explored by members of our craft.

I will run over very briefly the more important parts of the material we are gathering, first calling your attention again to the fact that the work of collecting and arranging is in its early stages and frankly admitting that difficulties we meet in discovering and collecting and preparing it are quite possibly due chiefly to our ignorance than to the fact that such work has not somewhere been already well done.

Of directories we have nearly 500. These include those of American and foreign cities, telephone circuits and the trades. They cover the important persons and firms in several thousand towns and cities. They were used by 300 persons per month three years ago, now by about 1300.

Of all these, except the telephonic ones we are making a descriptive list on loose leaf ledger sheets; a list which will include not only the directories we have, but also such of those we have not as we think may be the subjects of inquiry.

Our collection of several thousand manufacturers' catalogs, now in the main library, will soon be placed in the branch. It will here be quite near the city's factory center as well as its commercial center and will probably receive more use than it now does.

Of U. S. government publications we keep here a selection which we are enlarging and changing as the demand indicates. I do not need to name the many subjects they cover.

The later publications of our own city, county and state with a selection from those of neighboring states and cities are, of course, here. We find certain documents, like Common Council Manuals of important cities and reports of State Bureaus of Labor are much used.

A large case full of the folders of all important railways is promised.

Of books relating to business, accounting, advertising and the like we have about 500.

The reference books which would be looked for in any library are of course here, about 500 in number.

There are forty periodicals of a general nature and about 20 more relating to trades, manufacture, labor, chambers of commerce,

municipalities, movements for public betterment and the like.

We have a few of the most used telegraph and cable codes.

The most interesting part of the collection to us just at present is the maps. Of these forty local and general ones, from three feet to 12 feet square, are mounted on rollers and hung from an elevated platform. About 60 are maps taken from directories of American and foreign cities. More than 160 cover our cities, states and territories, and show topography, geology, agriculture, railroads and trolley lines besides the usual map information. These came from the U. S. General Land Office, State Railroad Commissions, U. S. Post Office Department, and State Geological Surveys. They are mounted on large sheets of cardboard which stand in a box like a card catalog.

In part included in the brief list just given are 30 maps giving information of many kinds about Newark and its immediate vicinity.

In addition to the books I have mentioned

there are several thousand volumes of fiction and general works, making a total of nearly 9000 volumes. From this branch we are now lending books for home use at the rate of about 100,000 a year.

There are daily deliveries to and from the main library. The telephone is used by many in making inquiries and such use is always encouraged and is constantly increasing.

Once more let me say that we feel that we are only at the beginning of a work, the size and importance of which we did not realize at all when we began, and realize very imperfectly we are sure, after giving considerable time to it for nearly three years. We are not in a position either to take pride in what is done or to give much help to others. Rather, we are inquirers. We believe the idea of placing a collection of printed things which men of affairs will wish to use in the center of our city is a very good one. Our beginning indicates that our belief is sound. We shall carry the work on as long as the use made of our collection grows as rapidly as it has thus far.

LABOR SAVERS IN LIBRARY SERVICE*

By F. K. W. DRURY, *Assistant Librarian, University of Illinois, Urbana*

THE test to apply to any labor-saving scheme or device is simply this: Does it save time? Does it save money? If so, your work is bound to be more efficient by its use. Many times you must measure it by the income of your library, but the test holds good even there, for you can make your meagre income go further.

For convenience we have classified the devices according to the customary organization of a library and we will apply them as we journey from the librarian's office through the order, catalog, reference, loan and binding departments.

First of all we recommend a good effective organization as one of the means of accomplishing results by a logical division of labor. By no other means can the work be turned out satisfactorily in the shortest time. An organization chart often helps to bring out the correlation of the departments and to show how divisions are subordinated.

Secondly we suggest that all the routines of work, decisions of all kinds, contracts,

policies, resolutions adopted by the trustees or directors, and statutes in force be carefully written out and filed in the librarian's office, and copies for reference be deposited with the department or division.

These become very quickly a body of laws to which quick reference can be made by the librarian—instead of remembering or originating on occasion; but especially are they of use when a new assistant is added to the staff, to whom may at once be given the routines applicable to her work for her to study in peace and quiet. It will save a world of time and many questions and explanations. It will also tend to uniformity of method, continuity of work, with no gaps or breaks in our carefully elaborated system of checks and counterchecks.

Have you ever tried to work with a desk without any conveniences? A trip to about a dozen furniture stores revealed the fact that most desks are constructed without any brains. The working level is placed 30 inches from the floor and then the pedestal is divided into four equal parts utterly re-

*Read before the Illinois Library Association, Oct 12, 1910.

ardless of the waste space in drawers which are too deep to use and fitted with partitions into which nothing fits. Surely here is a true saving of labor to be provided with a desk suited and planned for one's work.

And have you ever turned an army of janitors into a stack to have the books dusted? We did once and they got through in a very few days, but the dust from the top of this book and shelf simply drifted off on the musty air to settle on yonder tome. Here steps in the vacuum cleaner for the harassed librarian whose public will not dust the books, and she will find this machine a rapid and efficient means of keeping her collection in a usable condition. A special attachment takes up the dust from plain or gilded top of every volume. Be sure to specify this special device.

Now next the telephone, fast becoming indispensable in the library. There was a time when it was not to be allowed within the mausoleum dedicated to silence, but now we must have it. Its use is obvious, but have you instructed your staff in the time saving device of telling who you are at once in answering, instead of "Hello," "Hello," "Is this 4269?" "Yes." "Is Miss Robinson there?" "I don't know, but I'll see." How would this do for the proper way: 'Phone rings: The assistant removes the receiver and says, "This is 4269, the public library." Over the wire comes: "This is Mrs. Suffragette. May I speak to Miss Robinson, the reference librarian?" Answer: "Yes, hold the wire and I'll call her." It's a small matter, but in the end it saves time.

Nor must we forget to mention the inter-department telephone within the library, better than speaking tubes or bells, and now installed without any "hello central." The automatic 'phone with an electric switchboard solves the problem for all systems requiring more than five or six 'phones. At the University we have over 100 on our private exchange and this is connected with the city automatic with several 1000, all working well. Put your desk 'phone on a swinging arm and have it thus convenient to use sitting or standing, while it is out of way when not in use.

Another device for the office is the dictaphone, by means of which letters can be

dictated into the machine while they are still hot. The stenographer's time is not lost in taking notes; and by means of two machines letters may be dictated at any time with no waits.

We will now consider briefly the devices available for the duplication of written matter: circulars, postals, lists, all forms that must be sent out in quantities:

First and simplest is the use of carbon paper. In the typewriter you can generally secure five good copies, and with very thin paper perhaps eight or 10. Hardly ever more than this at one writing.

Next we have the old hectograph, now perfected in the Beck duplicator. By means of this gelatine substance and good copying ink, whether by pen or typewriter, up to 25 first-class copies can be secured. Above that they are liable to become dimmer until at 50 they begin to fade away to be a tax on the eyesight.

To supplement this in cheap form we have the mimeograph with its stencil cut by typewriter or by hand, which it is advisable to use for any amount above 25 copies up into the hundreds.

Above this we must consider whether it will be cheaper to print in the ordinary fashion, or to try still to imitate the typewriter. This will depend upon your purpose in issuing the letter, circular list or whatever it may be.

If you still prefer something short of the printing press there are a number of good machines in the market: prominent among them are the printograph, the multigraph, the writerpress, the planotype and the flexotype. Perhaps the best known and most widely advertised is the multigraph, but we must express a preference for the printograph as being more flexible in its varied uses.

The prices of these machines range from \$200 up to \$350; hence their initial cost must be reckoned in an estimate of their value as time and money savers.

To sum up: if a library has all these devices or wishes to purchase any, it should select which to use as a time and labor saver on the basis of the number of copies to be printed:

For from 1 up to 5 use carbon.

From 5-25 use duplicator.

From 25-100 use mimeograph.

From 100-1000 use printograph, multigraph or the machine at hand.

From 1000 upward use the printing press.

[In the remainder of this paper we will use the word "multigraph" to include all of this type, as it seems to be in more common use than any other.]

The opinions of librarians who own one are all of one voice: "indispensable," "invaluable," "saves a great deal of money in printing," "saves time in making up orders, getting bids, reading proof, and sending back and forth to the printer," "can get out a short reading list of 1000 copies in an hour, expense is paper, time and wear and tear."

We too are enthusiastic supporters of the multigraph for its proper purposes and think its use in a library will develop until it holds a permanent place—and we will later speak of some of its varied uses. But we must point out that the *actual saving* may be more apparent than real in some cases. When you count in the time required for setting up, printing and then *distributing the type* there is a good deal consumed on a large job. If the operator is a salaried member of the staff the cash saving on the supplies and printing account is large, very large; but that person's time is lost for other work and it is the librarian's business to see that the transfer of the time from the salary account to the supplies and printing account is kept even at least and certainly with no loss. Otherwise in the total budget of the library there is no saving and the job might better go to the local job printer in the first place.

It is plainly becoming the custom now for libraries to get electroplates made of their stock forms—and these are for use in the multigraph. But I have my doubts of the actual saving, even if 200,000 forms can be run off in a week with the electric drive and automatic inking attachment. It took someone's library time to attend to this and it was undoubtedly as valuable as that of the local printer.

On the other hand, there is a vast satisfaction in turning out a hurry-up job right in the library, with no delay, and under your own supervision. But our argument is not to stop that, but to retain the multigraph and all its cousins for their own pur-

poses, namely, to reproduce the typewritten matter and not to be carried away by enthusiasm until we begin to think it supersedes the printing press.

And why not have a printing press right in the library, too? Why stop with the mimeograph or the multigraph? A small hand press can be installed for \$25 and the better power driven ones for less than the multigraph. And with the electroplates the forms can be run off and with linotype slugs printing can be done. It surely is feasible if the library is going into this printing business. You can get your slugs made at any printing office which has a linotype and then in a few minutes you can print a 100 or more copies.

It is only the large city library like Boston and Pittsburgh which can have its own regular printing establishment, but let us not overlook the fact that the small hand press and a few well chosen fonts of type can be put into the small library and run at less cost than these expensive duplicating machines. But in the end it all comes down to the *cost of the time* of the person who runs the machine.

There is a great waste going on throughout the libraries of the country through lack of coöperation in issuing reading-lists and it will not be long, we believe, before annotated lists will be compiled by some central authority (why not the A. L. A. Publishing Board?), and printed with the name of the library on them for distribution.

A beginning of this scheme has already been made. The Louisville Public Library coöperated with 30 other libraries in issuing a reading-list last Christmas. The H. W. Wilson Company is ready to do the same thing from its linotype lists and it will not be long before libraries will cease their work as individual compilers and accept the results of experts, thus saving time in compilation and saving cost in publication.

Another commercial device which is being taken up by libraries is the addressing machine such as the addressograph and others of similar character. For a library with even a small mailing list this will be found of value, as it is possible to classify readily the persons to whom the publications are sent; for example, to those who receive all issues, to those who receive only the monthly bul-

letin, and similar kinds. Moreover, the envelopes are quickly addressed. A further use of this machine will be spoken of under another head.

Of course, no library can get along without an array of rubber stamps, which soon become a problem to keep in order. We have found a wooden rack into which the holders can be screwed a most satisfactory arrangement for the 50 or more used in one department.

Not only are rubber stamps a labor saver, but an outfit of movable rubber type has many uses which will readily suggest themselves. The cost is not great and it immediately pays for itself in the time saved.

The making of signs is another branch in the administration of the library which must receive attention. No library can afford an expert draftsman for all the signs and moreover it takes considerable time to letter them all by hand. A rapid method of making signs is in the use of a sign marker, which by means of the letters and a stamp pad soon evolves the sign.

An objection to this, that the ink is not black enough, may be obviated by the use of gummed letters which come in all sizes and colors and have a glossy surface. By means of these and a wet sponge, a good sign can be readily constructed for the fraction of a dollar.

Next comes the consideration of the way to display the sign, and here a trip to the department stores will repay the studious librarian. Sign holders are made in various styles by outfitters for stores and are much more serviceable than the home-made variety.

If to these suggestions for the work of the administration department we add a good pencil sharpener, a large assortment of clips and paper fasteners, a flexible paper cutter and similar appliances, we have suggested nearly two dozen possibilities for saving labor at headquarters.

The next department which we shall visit is the order department, and here every office and commercial device is applicable, for the order department in the modern library has very little to do with the actual selection or with the use of the books. Its whole function is to see that the book wanted is secured in the least time and at a minimum cost, and

everything that will help attain this end is welcome.

Of course, a typewriter is essential, but might we not consider the possibilities of the book typewriters in making out our orders? This is done at the Cleveland Public Library by the use of an Elliott-Fisher billing machine. Still in these days of wide carriage machines and the loose-leaf record books, it is possible to bind up our orders, even if on large sheets, without investing in a book typewriter.

In the bookkeeping department, the old book ledger is rapidly being superseded by the loose-leaf or even the card ledger and surely the library should stand for the most progressive methods of this system.

The most expensive commercial device which can be installed in the order department is the adding machine. This will be used in bookkeeping and in compiling statistics. But is there a department in the library which cannot make use in some way of it? It is worth its weight in gold for the saving of time and the sparing of nerves and gray matter and when the annual report comes round, it condenses three days' work, if not more, into one.

The more expensive adding machines run as high as \$350, and it is not for us to select which one to buy. Nevertheless, there are computators which are less expensive and if none of these can be afforded, the adding attachments for typewriters can possibly supply its place.

The old, old subject of the accession book is still not settled,—and we believe it is not necessary for it to be settled. It is not for us here to tell all of the substitutes which have been suggested for the accession book. All that we will do here is to outline a way of doing it as introduced in the Chicago Public Library. There, all duplicate bills are pasted in a book in the order of accession, thus forming an accession record for all books received from their regular agents. Before each item on the bills an *even* accession number is stamped. In another book the *odd* numbers are assigned to books received in other ways, as by gift and from miscellaneous agents.

The card accession record as a final resting place for the order card has many ad-

vantages and is a genuine time saver, for no entries have to be written, only the account number being stamped upon it and then the card is dropped in its proper sequence.

A further development is the use of the order card for the shelflist slip, accession statistics being taken before they are filed.

A few suggestions for the catalog department may help the overburdened worker.

From Pittsburgh comes a suggestion of a contents book kept near the catalog to which reference is made from the catalog card, thus saving the writing of contents there.

How many years ago was it that no library could be found with a typewriter in its catalog department? It is surely within the memory of man, and now no library is complete without one. A question which might be discussed with profit is, "Which is the best typewriter for catalog work?" The writer has his own opinion, but he will not express it here. Sufficient that typewritten cards have come into our catalogs to stay. In addition, no library can do without the Library of Congress cards, but how many are ordering them from the John Crerar?

But when it comes to additional forms of duplication, again we have the multigraph to help us. For a good discussion of its use, you are referred to Mr. Raney's article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1910, in which he tells of its use in the Johns Hopkins Library, where several catalogs and shelflists had to be supplied. It is also being used in the larger libraries for supplying the branches with cards and time is certainly saved where more than 10 or 12 cards have to be duplicated.

The catalog department can make use of the movable rubber type, especially for call numbers and titles, stamping them on book labels and many other places.

In a recent number of one of our library journals appeared the scheme of printed cards for reports where the years, being printed on the card are simply checked as being in the library, thus avoiding removal.

Pittsburgh furnishes us with a printed shelflist card for school duplicates in which the number of copies belonging to the library is indicated and when one is lost or withdrawn the number is simply scratched. It saves putting the card in the typewriter or writing any items.

Again we can introduce the addressograph into the catalog department making use of it for book cards where we have to print many copies, as for school duplicates. The Chicago Public Library printed 12,000 of these in three days with the time of one operator, whereas the typewriter would have taken three people three weeks each. It would be possible to use the multigraph also for this purpose.

It is not necessary to limit our accession numbering stamp to use at the accession book, but it can be used in various places throughout the library, as for example, in the catalog department for adding the copy number to book cards and to book call numbers.

The Peerless stamp moistener is recommended by one librarian for the sticking of labels upon books as a substitute for the sponge, being cleaner, moistens the gum only, thus increasing the sticking qualities by losing no gum. We have found the rubber sponge superior to the ordinary variety, but this machine seems better than the rubber sponge.

A suggested device for the labels on the front of the catalog card trays is to slip a piece of celluloid in front, thus protecting them from soiling.

In our reference department of the future extensive use will be made of the camera-graph. This commercial device for instantly copying any record opens great possibilities for the library. The cost of reproducing a page does not exceed 10 cents and the time consumed is three minutes. This is quicker and cheaper than copying by hand and a great deal more accurate. It amounts to being a certified copy, which is frequently desired from libraries, and in nearly every way it seems to meet the need for this sort of work. We show samples of its work. Last year our library purchased four volumes of an old French manuscript, reproduced by this method, being the only way in which it could be secured. The cost of a machine is \$10 a year, since the Cameragraph Company will not sell, but rents the device for \$500 for a period of 50 years. They have their headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.

For reference lists that are much used by the public a cover of thin celluloid will protect them from soiling. A large envelope

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When we come to loan or circulation and shelf departments we have a number of devices to suggest.

Chief among these is the vertical filing principle for material not easily shelved with the books and pamphlets.

Newspaper clippings, bibliographic items, portraits, bookplates and similar material is best kept in this manner. We have received samples of the sheets and folders used for clippings, programs, circulars, etc., at Harvard. The size adopted there is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. — a good match for an 8° volume if ever the material is taken out and bound.

They use the same manila sheet for their collection of portraits of Harvard graduates, cutting larger portraits down and putting pockets on the sheets for *cartes-de-visite*.

For bookplates a gray mount of the same size is used. They are now clipping and mounting in this manner *Harvard Bulletin* and the *Harvard Graduates Magazine*, thus making an index and reference list always up-to-date and readily accessible.

The same vertical filing principle is applicable to maps, and the University of Illinois has just installed a steel cabinet for this purpose. The extension drawers are of two sizes: the small take maps up to 18 in. x 24 in., the larger 24 in. x 36 in. There are also two files which will take unfolded maps up to 36 in. x 48 in. In this cabinet all maps are kept flat and unfolded up to this large size; they are immediately accessible in the vertical file and can be consulted on the top of the case which has a standing roof and a slot near the edge so that the map will not be wrinkled by leaning against it. The cost for storage is at 10 c. a map.

In the circulation division the numbering stamp can again be used for applications, readers' cards, and similar sequences.

In one library there is kept a chronological register of book borrowers in which loose leaf sheets are used, being typed on a wide carriage machine.

Counting statistics is always a slow process, but it may be materially quickened by the use of counting machines. Columbia University makes use of two so-called telephone counters for recording the number of

charges made, the key be depressed just before the card is filed. The Chicago Public Library uses the same machine for statistics of circulation by classes.

Time saved in charging a book is an important asset; East St. Louis tells how they do away with one process in eliminating the date returned (see *Public Libraries*, February, 1910). "Date due" is the only stamp used while card is in service. When the last book is drawn the word "checked" is stamped under last date showing all books have been returned correctly.

A library with many thousand charges uses many drawers which often are difficult of access. Harvard uses a special desk with the boxes holding the cards mounted on four universal centers. These run forward in troughs on either side of the assistant, making them easy for consultation and filing. This method is useful also in other divisions having large card records, as, for checking serials, or entering in the gift record.

How careful must be your accounting of the fine money? Too often we fear it is handled carelessly. In one library the city officials insisted on a cash register for this purpose.

A cheaper device is the use of a carbon receipt book, on the same plan as the sales record books which each clerk has in a department store. By entering here the date, name and amount, the reader receives a receipt and the library has a satisfactory auditing record.

In this loan department are many statistics to be compiled: make use of your adding machine and the labor and strain is gone and you will say, as did one, that the adder is "practically indispensable."

In the binding department the old binding book has given way to the card record without much argument.

The library, without its own bindery, now does much more repairing than it used to, since the way has been made easy with helps and aids in book advice and repair outfits.

Even a moderate sized library may well consider the gilding of the call number on the binding with a hot iron and gold leaf; for it improves its looks, needs to be stamped but once and lasts till the book wears out. The time element here must be reckoned with

—and all this is well discussed in a recent article.

The binding of pamphlets in Gaylord binders with a stapler and other appliances has also been presented this current year in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, with an additional note on the use of red rope paper and flexible glue.

For libraries with branches the problem of transportation, communication and duplication are multiplied and here is where the greatest use of labor savers occurs.

Chicago can displace 3 wagons with one auto and accomplish more work still; telephones to all departments and branches are absolutely essential; while the methods sug-

gested for card duplication are forced into use as necessary.

In conclusion: The question at once arises, how applicable are all these devices to the average town or city library with its limited funds, and its small staff.

But is it not this very library which is most pressed for time in which to accomplish all that it wishes? Hence if the labor saver really saves time, more work and more varied fields of work are the result.

Hence we claim that some suggestion for the very smallest library may be gleaned from a compilation such as this and it is with this hope that the paper has been prepared and is now presented for discussion.

SIMPLIFIED BOOK-NOTATION

By HENRY E. BLISS, *Librarian, College of the City of New York.*

THE system of classification outlined in the August number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is adjusted to a notation that in comparison with others seems simpler because briefer while not less homogeneous. As simplification is a good thing, let us take another step in that direction. Let us see whether desirable simplification may not be effected by reducing to lowest terms the second part of book-notation, the part often rather unhappily called the book-mark in distinction from the class-mark. The term order-mark might seem less objectionable and would be appropriate, as the Cutter "order-number" is its chief component and order is its function. If, however, this term seems to belong rather to the order department, the customary term book-number may continue acceptable to those who are not too precise, and its companions well with volume-number. Our nomenclature would then be: *Notation*, for the system; *Mark*, for the complete designation of the individual book or volume; *class-mark* (or, *class-number*), *order-mark* (or, *book-number*) and *volume-number*. This is stated in the interest of clearness and precision.

Now, book-numbers ordinarily consist of the Cutter order-number for the author, often followed by a lower-case letter for the title of the book, sometimes by a third designation, the volume-number preceded by the abbreviation v.; and in some places (where

there are duplicates) by a fourth designation, hardly abbreviated, for the copy. A volume of a duplicate set of the translation of Mommsen's "History of Rome" would have its book-card, and some other records, marked thus: 937.02 M77h cop.2, v.4. That is, complete designation in this case requires a mark of four parts showing a total of eighteen characters. A German edition would have M77g as its book-number, and without the copy and volume designations would require ten characters. Here is matter for simplification.

The volume-number and the copy-number apply to certain of the records only and affect only a portion of the books. Let us first consider the class-mark and the book-number. Below are a few marks selected from the A. L. A. Catalog of 1893. The Catalog of 1904 omitted the book-numbers, printing only the class-marks. But, if it had given the book-numbers, they would probably have been nearly the same; for the methods have been standardized, almost, and, I believe, are still taught in the library schools, though some libraries have found that they can get along very well without all the symbols and in some places they omit one or both of the figures after the initial. For the sake of comparison, here are given parallel with the others the equivalent simplified marks taken from the shelf-list of this

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college library, which is ten times the size of the A. L. A. collection.

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"	Troja	913.39 Sch3	MPR S35
"	Trojanische		
"	Alterthümer		MPR S36
Lanciani	Ancient Rome	913.37 Laa	MUE La
"	Destruction of		
"	Rome		MUE Laa
"	Pagan and Chris-	913.37 Laap	MUE La4
"	tian Rome		
"	Ruins of An-		MUE La5
"	cient Rome		
Symonds	Sketches	914.5 Sy6sk	N3L S9
Browning	Red Cotton		
"	Night-cap	821 B82st	YL B8q
"	Ring and the		
"	Book	821 B82stf	YL B8r
Mrs. Browning	Poetical Works	821 B8a	YL B8i
"	Aurora Leigh		YL B8j3
Walker	Political Econo-		
"	my. Briefer	330 W15p	T W19
"	Political Econo-	330 W15po	T W2
"	my. Advanced		

Here we have in the unsimplified marks dizzy complexes of nine or ten various symbols, not to be grasped by the eye or the mind, nor remembered, vexations to borrowers, whereas in the simplified marks we have only five or six almost homogenous characters, easily taken in at a glance and remembered in transferring records; and for the last item, a much-used general treatise that labored under an unnecessary eight-ply burden, we have reduced book-notation to its lowest terms, and three characters are entirely adequate to designate this busy book in a college library of 50,000 volumes.

Scrutinizing these marks, let us divest our minds of the habit of regarding them as shorthand for particularized information necessary to the librarian. Let us try to put ourselves into the mental attitude of the critical borrower of our books, or into that of the hard-headed trustee of our public funds, who appreciates our services though not always our methods, which sometimes appear esoteric. If your library has a hundred thousand volumes, he might argue, classified under some five thousand captions, that is, some twenty books, on the average, to the subject, why do so many of your class-marks consist of five figures, whose full capacity is 100,000, a mark for each book; or, having letters and figures combined, why do they require four components, whose combinations may number a million or more, that is ten for each book? The librarian's answer would present the case for close classification, for coordination of classes, subordination of divisions,

expansion, and so forth. The critical borrower may be overwhelmed, or the trustee discomfited, but the fact is that their criticism is instinctively right, rooted in common sense as well as in common arithmetic. Close classification can be adjusted to briefer and simpler notation, as was shown in the article mentioned above.

"But," the trustee continues, "if the close classification that you gain at the cost of your long class-marks gives assistance not only to readers but indeed to librarians by bringing books together into small groups easily scanned, why can you not further realize the advantage by having consequently simpler marks for the arrangement of the books within the groups? What you lose by long class-marks should be compensated by short book-numbers. What is the meaning, what is the use of such marks as these?" The librarian admits that the marks have an evolutionary history. And like evolutionary organisms they have some *vestigia*. Before the days of close classification, when, as Dr. Dewey has said, his contemporaries in the '70s and '80s questioned whether there would ever be need of the 1000 places of the Decimal Classification, a single class-mark sufficed, as the case might be, for many shelves, or several tiers of shelves. In those broadly classified alcoves the Cutter order-table was an excellent device for preserving alphabetical order for the many authors; and its principle applies as well in modern libraries, though it may well be modified. For large collections of fiction or biography, the cumbersome and complicated three-figure tables may seem to be justified, but in few of the smaller classes are even the two-figure tables necessary, and my time is economized by a one-figure table, that is, a single sheet of letter size, closely typewritten, pasted on a cardboard, and varnished with shellac so so that it remains clear and clean. In most cases two figures after the initial are not necessary to designate authors merely. Sometimes, indeed, authors within a class have identical names, or are very close alphabetically, and the two figures may then be necessary, but it is rarely safe to assign them without first consulting the shelf-list, and therein the order-table is superseded, save that it serves as a finder. In general its chief usefulness is as a starter, to indicate

the approximate alphabetical place. The real guide for each library is its own shelf-list. Many librarians have perceived that they need not follow the tables closely, and, as is said above, some often omit one or both of the figures, until contiguous books arrive.

But further, a more substantial economy is gained by making the Cutter order-number represent not only the author but also the title and even the duplicate or plural copy of the book. That is, we may make it the book number. This would in most cases eliminate the complicating lower-case letters. Newly accessioned titles and additional copies may have the next coördinate numbers, or intercalations by the decimal principle. For volume-numbers we may eliminate the v., retaining only the dot, where between the book-number and the volume-number it would at last become useful, after having served for a third of a century in the Decimal Classification chiefly as an ornament. This simplification has been put into practice by the writer, and three years' experience with it in this college library has proved it entirely satisfactory and unobjectionable. It is equally applicable in larger libraries. The limit of its capacity is reached only where a large number of books are to be arranged under one class-mark. This depends on the nature of the class as well as on the closeness of the classification and on the size of the library. The following marks are taken in sequence from our shelf-list. They may be compared with the standard marks given above.

B G15	Ganot.	Traité de Physique.
B G16	Ganot.	Treatise on Physics, 1879.
B G17	Ganot.	Treatise on Physics, 1893.
B G18	Ganot.	Treatise on Physics, 1893.
B G1	Ganot.	Treatise on Physics, 1901.
BD Da	Dariès.	Mécanique.
BD M38	Michie.	Analytical Mechanics.
BD M6	Michie.	Analytical Mechanics.
BD P1	Parkinson.	Mechanics.
BD S6	Smith.	Elementary Mechanics.
BD T6	Todhunter.	Mechanics for Beginners.
BD T7	Tomlinson.	Rudimentary Mechanics.
BDA B6	Boltzmann.	Principe der Mechanik.
BDA H4	Hertz.	Principles of Mechanics.
BDA K1	Kelvin and Tait.	Natural Philosophy. 1896.
BDA K33	Kelvin and Tait.	Natural Philosophy. 1867.
BDA K34	Kelvin and Tait.	Natural Philosophy. 1867.
BDA L1X	Lagrange.	Mécanique Analytique. 4°.
BDA M1	Mach.	Science of Mechanics.
BDA R5	Ritter.	Analytische Mechanik.
BDA R7	Routh.	Dynamics.
BDA T15	Tait and Steele.	Dynamics.
BDA W61	Whewell.	Free Motion of Points. 1832.
BDA W62	Whewell.	Motion of Points. 1834.
BDA Z8	Ziwet.	Theoretical Mechanics.

YN B76	Bronte, Anne. Agnes Grey.
YN B79	Bronte, Anne. Wildfell Hall.
YN B81	Bronte, Charlotte. Jane Eyre.
YN B81.1 and .2	Two vols. of other ed.
YN B82	The Professor.
YN B82.2	Copy 2 of the Professor.
YN B83	Shirley.
YN B83.1 and .2	Two vols. of other ed.
YN B87	Villette.
YN B87.1 and .2	Two vols. of other ed.

In any class, but particularly in Literature and more especially in English and in American Fiction, where certain authors are likely to have each a comparatively large number of titles, the lower-case letters may be retained advantageously, but it would rarely become necessary to add a second lower-case letter, as was done in the A. L. A. Catalog in many cases where there were but a few titles under the class-mark. The lower-case letters might have copy-numbers suffixed, but these would be distinguished from volume-numbers by not having before them the dot which always precedes the volume-number and is used there only. Volume-numbers I have thought it preferable to include in the marks, even on the labels on the backs of the books. Those in the publisher's gilt apart are often elusive to the eye focused on the white label, and in looking a second time, or to a second place, there is a loss quite appreciable to psychological method. Our marks are so simple, usually having only five or six characters, sometimes only four or even three, and rarely having seven, even including the volume-number, that there seems room enough for the volume-numbers in the second line of the label, or in the narrow column of a charging-card. We use small labels, about $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and they are not crowded, and we seldom use a larger size. The smaller the unsightly plasters, the better.

Complicated order-marks, we conclude, are as unnecessary as are the lengthy and complex class-marks of our leading systems of classification. The very elaborate close classification of Cutter is antithetic to the very useful "order-table" devised by the same master; for the refinement of alphabetical arrangements within small groups of books is superfluous. Simplification of book-notation is feasible, has been proved, and is desirable for the neatness of labels, for ease, accuracy, and economy in transferring records, and for increasing the respect of the users of books for the methods and systems of librarians.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN *

IN a certain library bulletin last spring there appeared an article under the caption "How European travel interprets library work." This being used as a dictation exercise brought the surprising return, "How European travel interrupts library work." Our English friends had ample opportunity to appreciate the truth of the legend in its revised form when this particular American librarian invaded their precincts this summer, note-book and pencil in hand, and demanded of them what they knew and how they learned it. But they were very cordial and did not seem to mind being interrupted at all.† In general they seemed to think themselves far behind American libraries in many practical points, and specially in point of salaries. Some of the assistants expressed earnestly the wish that more opportunities for instruction in modern methods were open to them, but admitted that assistants could not afford to take time off salary to attend any school. This question, though closely connected, cannot be discussed here. A very interesting report by Mr. James Duff Brown will be found in the report of the Brussels conference. Suffice it to say that under adverse financial conditions the Library Association has undertaken the task of improving the quality of public library assistants by establishing a standard and certifying those who attain it.

Although an express purpose of the Library Association is quoted as "To promote whatever may tend to the improvement of the position and the qualification of librarians," it was in 1906 that Mr. H. D. Roberts said: "It is the first time for 24 years that the subject has appeared in its entirety on the agenda for an annual meeting. It is 14 years since any paper was read on any phase of the question, and 12 since any report on the examinations has been discussed by such a gathering." These remarks were in his address at the 20th annual meeting of the Library Association, in which he summarized the work which had been done up to this point. It was in 1880 that a resolution was passed that Council should consider how library assistants might best be aided in their training in the general principles of the profession. The next 14 years were a period of experimentation with mostly discouraging results. Discussions at the meetings showed that the trouble lay in the small pay received by library assistants, which necessitated taking young boys of little education and grad-

ually promoting them. At the first examination held in July, 1885, three candidates presented themselves, and the first one to get a certificate was Mr. J. J. Ogle. In 1894, after a few candidates had passed, the syllabus was revised, but the next 10 years showed little better results. In six years, 1895-1901, there were nine candidates.

In May, 1902, a resolution was adopted by Council, that the Library Association coöperate with the London School of Economics in conducting courses of instruction in—

1. Bibliography and literary history.
2. Cataloging, classification and shelf arrangement.
3. Library management,

subject to the following conditions:

That the Council of the L. A. nominate the lecturers in the three subjects. That the Council continue to hold the professional examination and to grant certificates. That the Council have an equal representation with the governors of the School of Economics in the sub-committee of management.

Courses were accordingly begun under this arrangement in the latter part of 1902, and the number of students increased, but results were not wholly satisfactory and further consideration and revision resulted in the syllabus of 1904, which is practically that now in force.

The entire matter of instruction and examination of assistants under the Library Association is in the hands of an Education committee, of which Mr. Henry R. Tedder is the chairman and Dr. Ernest A. Baker the secretary. Dr. Baker reported to the Brussels conference a summary of the present situation. The following is, however, taken from the latest syllabus of the Association.

The work of the Education committee is devoted in the main to the following objects: (a) determining the lines on which education in librarianship should be conducted; (b) organizing educational facilities for library assistants and others; and (c) the examination of students in librarianship. A summary of the results accomplished was given in 1909 in several essays presented in the technical examinations, the subject assigned being "Technical training in England and abroad." Two essays, one by James Ross and one by Frank M. Glenn, were published in the March, 1910, number of the *Library Association Record*.

In the first division of its work, the Education committee recommended the syllabus of 1904 in accordance with which the Council decided that an organized course of training in librarianship should involve:

A Study in various prescribed subjects, namely:

1. Literary history.
2. Elements of practical bibliography.
3. Classification.
4. Cataloging.

*Read before the New York State Library Association, Lake George, September, 1910.

†Except in one library where two young women who were cataloging in one of the reading rooms being approached with questions answered timidly that they did not think they should talk to a visitor as they were working by the hour!

5. Library history, foundation and equipment.
6. Library routine.
- B Examinations in each subject and the writing of a satisfactory essay upon some aspect of each subject.
- C Practical experience of not less than 24 hours a week for at least three years as members of the administrative staff of one or more libraries approved by the Council of the Library Association.

The sections under A include the following:

- (1) History of old English literature.
 - Middle English literature.
 - Age of Chaucer.
 - Age of Elizabeth.
 - Restoration literature and Augustan age.
 - Early 19th century literature.
 - Victorian literature.
 - American literature.
- (2) Historical typography.
 - Practical bibliography.
 - Book selection.
 - (Any two of the three being required.)
- (3) Theoretical and practical.
- (4) Dictionary and classed.
- (5) History of libraries.
 - Library legislation.
 - Committee, finance, staff.
 - Buildings and fittings.
 - Book buying and accession methods.
 - Rules and regulations.
- (6) Administration of chief departments.
 - Special departments.
 - Aids to readers.
 - Museums and art galleries.
 - Routine and administrative details.

In the six sections under A each subject may be taken separately and certificates will be given upon results of the examination in any subject. Two papers in each subject and an essay not exceeding 3000 words must be submitted on a subject previously announced. Candidates who have received the six certificates may apply for the diploma by meeting the following conditions:

- Submitting a thesis showing original thought or research on a subject previously approved by the Council;
- Showing a certificate of the practical experience required and evidence of knowledge of at least two foreign languages.

The question of recognition of the Association certificates and the practical value of them is interesting the librarian just now. The system is still new, and naturally many library assistants grown from boys to seniors in the work do not care to undertake the tests for the sake of a certificate of doubtful advantage to them. Some progressive librarians, however, recognize the value of these examinations to the younger members of the force and encourage their taking them. About 12 libraries require the possession of associa-

tion certificates for promotion in their grades. Some libraries require them for senior assistants only. Up to the present time three candidates only have taken the diploma; many others are nearly ready. Following is a showing of candidates and subjects passed in the last five years:

Years.	Number candidates	Number passed	Number subjects tried	Number passed
1905.....	51	39	86	65
1906.....	98	80	152	120
1907.....	155	92	217	122
1908.....	223	95	303	111
1909.....	210	122	270	138

Examiners are appointed by the Council of the Association, and examinations are held annually in London and other places. There are two examiners for each of the six sections. There are three grades of passing: first with honor, second with merit, third satisfactory. Certificates are publicly presented.

The method of study is left to the discretion of the individual students. It may be by private reading, by correspondence classes, or by attendance at oral classes; but in order to obtain the full certificate or diploma it must include the examinations, the prescribed essays, and the practical experience.

In the essays of 1909, above referred to, Mr. Glenn, in comparing English and American training methods, says: "The English methods seem to be the most practical while the methods of the United States are the most elaborate, but the methods of one will not do for the other. The English are too slow for the Americans, but the American system is far too expensive for the English pockets. The prospects in England are far too small to allow of the waste of two years in a library school without counting the waste of money. It stands to reason that a person will not spend two years of his time and a large amount of money training for a profession which will ultimately yield him about £150 a year. Until better conditions prevail with regard to library hours and salaries, a library school of the American type will never be satisfactory in England."

Mr. Ross summarizes the training in America very clearly, and says of the apprenticeship system that its chief defect is the lack of comparative study, a criticism which, comparing the apprentice class with the library school, is of course very just. But the assistant in the English library, while given a small salary, has not the opportunity of the American apprentice to receive systematic instruction even in the methods of his own library. Mr. Gunpy, of Manchester, suggests (April, 1910) that "every assistant should be given time to become acquainted with the duties of the library, and that library committees should give assistants opportunities of attending classes for their mental improvement;" also that "the duties of assistants in central and branch libraries should be so arranged that work should be done al-

ternately so that each would get an equal chance to learn." Another suggestion was made that County Councils be asked to pay the railroad fares of assistants attending classes at large centers.

At present there are three organized methods of giving instruction to library assistants. They are:

1. By lectures at schools and colleges.
2. By summer schools.
3. By correspondence classes.

1. At the London School of Economics a course for librarians has been conducted for eight years. The Council of the Library Association is represented on the committee by two members. The following courses were given last year:

1. Library economy, 20 lectures by James Duff Brown.
2. Cataloging, 10 lectures by W. R. B. Prideaux.
3. Classification, 10 lectures by Dr. E. A. Baker and others.
4. Book selection, 4 lectures by Dr. Baker and others.

At Leeds University courses have been given in library history and administration. In Manchester, at the School of Technology, under the direction of Mr. Henry Guppy, of the John Rylands Library, courses have been arranged in bibliography and library administration, in English language and literature and in French. The course in library administration is made to include cataloging and other topics of the L. A. syllabus. The lecturers print very full abstracts of the courses, Mr. Guppy taking the technical ones. Two addresses of Mr. Guppy, "The public library, its history and functions," and "The books of the middle ages and their makers," have been printed in full. At Armstrong College, Newcastle, also some lectures have been given.

2. The first summer school in library science was opened under the auspices of the Library Association in 1893. The program consisted of visits to libraries, and 45 students attended. The Council decided to make this a permanent feature, and the second school in 1894 was even better attended and a permanent summer school committee was appointed. Sessions were held annually until 1897, after which the Council discontinued this school and began the technical courses in London. Other summer schools in other parts of England have been carried on in sessions of not more than a week, notably under the Northwestern branch of the Association. In Manchester again Mr. Guppy also conducts a summer school, the 13th session being held in May, 1910. A synopsis of the seven lectures of this course was printed in a 12mo pamphlet of 39 pages, and included much valuable material on the history of bookmaking, bibliography, classifications, the librarians' tools and equipment. Two lectures, on the history of literature, were not outlined in the

pamphlet. This school has given its own examinations and certificates, but its students may also enter the L. A. examinations.

3. Correspondence classes have been undertaken by Mr. James Duff Brown and Mr. J. H. Quinn, and many assistants unable to attend any lectures or summer schools have availed themselves of this method of preparation for the examinations. Reading lists and questions are sent to each student. The student answers the questions, and these are marked and commented upon. Assistants in the county of London are not admitted to these classes unless certified by their librarians as unable to attend the classes of the London School of Economics. The lecture courses, however, seem to have less supervision than the correspondence courses. An association of assistant librarians in Liverpool and the surrounding district was organized last year for mutual aid in studying librarianship, and classes were formed to which local librarians gave lectures in preparation for the L. A. examinations. A number of assistants have taken certificates as the result of these courses. Twenty-two attended the courses, five from the Liverpool Public Library taking six certificates. This made a total of seven assistants in the library holding 11 certificates.

In 1906 Dr. E. A. Baker, in his paper on the "Education of the librarian: advanced stage," recommended a syllabus which he said he did not expect to be immediately adopted, but should consider an ideal toward which to work. This proposed syllabus divides a course into three points:

1. Elementary, including:
 - (1) Library history and bibliography.
 - (2) Classification.
 - (3) Elementary cataloging.
 - (4) Practical library administration.
2. Advanced course for certificate of librarianship or for registration:
 - (1) Literary history, English or European.
 - (2) Bibliography or Book selection.
 - (3) Elementary science or Classification.
 - (4) Cataloging.
 - (5) Library history and organization.
 - (6) Practical library administration.
3. Final course for the diploma:
 - (1) Candidate must have passed the advanced course.
 - (2) Candidate must show satisfactory knowledge of, and present a thesis showing original thought on a subject in, one of the following:
 1. Modern literature.
 2. Ancient literature.
 3. Bibliography.
 4. History, geography and sociology.

In a very hurried trip through some of the cities of England the writer was able to meet quite a number of the library assistants, both

men and women, and would generalize from some observations as follows:

The general grading of the library force includes the chief librarian, his deputy, a number of senior assistants, a larger number of junior assistants, in some cases young women being employed both as senior and as junior assistants. When young women are admitted to the library it is usually between the ages of 17 and 20. They are required to have practically the education that an American girl would have with continuous schooling to the same age. In several of the libraries these young women have proved very efficient desk assistants. They are attractive, courteous in manner, bright and capable in performing their duties, and in some cases ambitious to secure the Association certificates. In a small town library, where the librarian is a woman and has two assistants, the senior assistant, 25 years of age and nine years in the library, has three certificates. A younger one, not yet 21 years of age, also has three certificates. These assistants get salaries not exceeding \$5 a week and work 49½ hours a week. This library has open shelves and a children's room. These assistants had taken the correspondence courses and did not think them very satisfactory.

A type of the conservative library has very few young women assistants and these are not encouraged to expect promotion. The one with whom I talked was courteous and pleasant in manner, but owned that she found the work monotonous at times. None of the assistants in this library had taken certificates. Nearly all of them had been in the library at least 15 years, the policy being not to keep pages more than two years. What is to be done in the case of the unexpected vacancy on the staff was not revealed. Readers in this library are not encouraged to ask advice of the desk attendant, but they do somewhat for fiction. The youngest branch in this library was established 14 years ago.

In London the borough library of Islington, which has two branches, has a total staff of 32 assistants, only three of whom are men. Twenty-two of these assistants hold a total of 49 certificates, nine of the juniors having one each, a senior assistant, a young woman, has the six, and will soon qualify for the diploma. This young woman attended the conference at Brussels. In this library the working hours are 42 a week and the salaries range from £39 a year up. The minimum salary of a senior assistant is £52 a year. The best salary paid to a woman in the county of London is £125, and there are 20 women in charge of small libraries. In all the British municipal libraries there are 1943 men and 798 women librarians. Of the total 539 are chiefs. The average salary of all grades is £60. The average hours a week are 48, juniors having from 6 to 12 days off in the year; seniors from 12 to 18, and a chief librarian from three to five weeks.

Dr. Baker's report to the Brussels conference, from which some of the above facts on training are obtained, adds: "In government and university libraries appointments are under civil service regulations, and are filled by clerks in open competition tested by examinations in general knowledge. In the British Museum appointments are from the results of a limited competition, groups of candidates previously selected being examined for a university education and specially in foreign languages. In university libraries the selection is according to education, business experience and personal qualifications, regulation being specially made for the positions." In the Bodleian Library, the students of the university about finishing their course who wish to enter library work are taken into the force on trial and taught by experience.

The difference between the situation in England and in America seems to lie mainly in two points:

1. There are no library schools in England, and no period of preparation for the work before entering upon it; neither is there even an apprenticeship system, but boys as pages and young women as junior assistants are taken on the force to do as best they can and learn by outside instruction.

2. The Association representing the kingdom at large has assumed the responsibility of providing means for the instruction of library assistants, of setting a standard of fitness and of testing their progress by examinations for which the Association issues credentials. So far as these credentials are recognized in the country, they seem to be satisfactory, but even after years of trial they are not yet universally accepted. As furnishing one uniform standard, theoretically the system seems to have its advantages.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the International Conference at Brussels passed resolutions recommending to each country the serious consideration of this whole question, including the establishment of a library school in the country and uniform examinations as tests of fitness. It may be some time before such credentials will be properly honored by all local boards of trustees, but at least the movement is one of progress.

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ELIZABETH L. FOOTE.

ECHOES OF THE BRUSSELS TRIP: GIFT TO MR. COLE.

In pleasant accordance with the expression of appreciation of Prof. C. N. Cole of Oberlin College, who was the personal conductor of the A. L. A. international party, voiced in the memorial adopted on the homeward voyage on the *Finland* an informal presentation was made to him of remembrances purchased as the result of a subscription in which some thirty members of the party joined. A Lemaire field glass in russet leather and aluminum, in a tourist case was made the chief gift, as appropriate to his traveling relations; and this was supplemented by a number of works on art, selected in conformity with Dr. Cole's own desires, comprising the six volumes on the appreciation of art, of which the initial volume was Russell Sturgis's "How to appreciate architecture," and also Sir Walter Armstrong's hand book on "Art in Great Britain and Ireland," the only volume so far published of the "Ars Una" general history of art, which promised to be of special value for tourist use. Prof. Cole has expressed his cordial appreciation of the remembrance and the form which it took in a letter very complimentary to his A. L. A. flock.

WORK OF THE MARBLEHEAD LIBRARY IN THE SOUTH

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, Mass., has recently established a system of travelling libraries for distribution through the Atlanta University among the negroes of the South. The libraries number about 60 and include about 48 volumes each.

The real work of distribution began only last July, when libraries were sent out to communities which never before had known what it was to have such privileges. More libraries were shipped early in the fall, to be followed by others as soon as practicable.

The first plan was to offer a library of perhaps 50 books to a school or community which would raise a certain amount toward its maintenance and increase, as has been done by the departments of education of other states. It was later decided to adopt the methods of the travelling library, and to use all practical means for arousing interest in the books and desire to use them. The books are to be sent out for one year to any community guaranteeing their proper use and care. They are then to be returned and replaced by other libraries containing a different set of books. Those applying for them must prepare beforehand a good bookcase and a competent person who shall be responsible for the proper use of the library and make reports from time to time to those in charge of the work in Atlanta. Each book is marked with its catalog number and classification and the inscription "Marblehead Library, given by J. J. H. Gregory, distributed by Atlanta University."

BOHEMIAN CLUB AT THE WEBSTER BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Slavia, a club for the study of Bohemian art, literature, and music, held a meeting at the Webster Branch of the New York Public Library on Monday evening, Nov. 21. The chief guest and speaker of the evening was Mr. Will S. Monroe, distinguished author and educator. Mr. Monroe is a leading Bohemian scholar and has extensive knowledge of the life and teachings of Comenius. His speech was received with great cordiality by the club, about 150 members of which were present. Mr. Capek and Mr. Leitner, president of the Slavia, also addressed the club in the Bohemian language. Mrs. Mokrejs, one of the leading members, told a delightful tale of the Bohemian unsophisticated folk-lore devil, whose naïveté adds to his picturesque attractions. Bohemian music added to the evening's pleasure. Miss Griffin, librarian of the Webster Branch, offered the hospitality of the library to the club. An exhibit of lithographs and prints, the work of modern Bohemian artists, was of particular interest.

GIFT OF THE NEWCOMB LIBRARY TO THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK*

THE NEWCOMB LIBRARY*

THE students of the College of the City of New York are fortunate in coming into possession of this excellent library, collected during a long and busy life by Professor Newcomb, and given to the college through the wisdom and generosity of Mr. John Claflin. These books will be especially useful to students of astronomy and mathematics, and will have an added value because of their association with the life and work of such a man.

Professor Newcomb was born in Nova Scotia. He became, while a young man, a teacher in Maryland, and later on a computer in the Nautical almanac. Here he also became a student in Harvard College, and later on a graduate of that institution. Afterwards he became interested in the newly-discovered asteroids, which were then supposed to be fragments of a larger planet ruptured by an explosion. Had this been the case, the orbits of all the planets would have all passed through one point. Newcomb found that at no time could these orbits have passed through a common point. Somewhat later we find him comparing the plans of the moon as predicted, with the plans actually observed from the lunar theory.

Professor Newcomb was a wonderfully versatile man, and the range of his activities was the more remarkable from the fact that he was always conscientious and thorough, usually secured results of value, and never attempted anything not worth doing. His work included almost all branches of astronomy, except what was called astrophysics. While superintendent of the Nautical Almanac office he undertook and manfully carried out the Herculean task of revising the theories and tables of all the planets, and of bringing into universal use a system of all their tables. He also did important work in practical astronomy, participated in practical expeditions, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the great modern telescopes. His advice was sought by the Russian government with reference to the great telescope near Pulkova. For 20 years he was on duty as superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, and as such did his most notable work in mathematical astronomy.

THE CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE NEWCOMB GIFT*

The City College Library has grown considerably during the last few years. In 1876 it contained 17,571 volumes. Since that time

it has grown at an accelerated rate. At first it grew from the literature fund. This was the allowance made by the regents of the University of the State of New York to the Free Academy, for its services in educating a certain number of students in mathematics and classics. It ceased when the Free Academy was changed in 1866 to the college. In addition to this the trustees gave a small part of the annual allowance appropriated to the support of the college.

In the year 1863 the Grosvenor fund and the Holbrook fund of \$30,000 and of \$5000 became available, and from the interest on these it was supported down to about the year 1909. Then a new support appeared. In conversation with Mr. James R. Steers, of the first class of '53, he contributed a gift of \$10,000 for a department of Science library, explaining that he meant it for the purchase of good works in physics, chemistry and biology. This has yielded thus far about 450 volumes.

Since that date Professor Compton learned of the death of Professor Newcomb, and of the offering for sale of his private library, estimated at 4500 volumes and 700 pamphlets, for \$7000. While 70 contributions were coming in, one contribution was accepted and paid by Mr. John Claflin. The books were stowed in an attic while they were sorted, encased, cataloged and marked at the entire expense of Mr. Claflin. Thus it results that our college library of astronomy has grown to 3612 volumes and 7000 pamphlets.

The plan of department libraries has been followed up. Gifts have been made by Mr. Steers of \$3000 for a chemical library; by Mr. Lewisohn of \$2000 for a German; by Mr. Schiff of \$2000 for an historical; by the class of '86 of \$2000 for the French, and altogether these libraries have added, or will in a year or two add, to the 35,000 volumes of the old college library 21,000 volumes, making 56,000.

What is meant by a collection of 56,000 books? You can never read it. You can scarcely think of it. Yet we are told there are 20 collections of 400,000 volumes, and even three or four of a million and a half, and of 6000 libraries in the world of more than 20,000 each. There are 34,000,000 volumes. These huge collections are exceedingly perishable. They are swept away by fires, by bigoted conquerors, by one source of destruction after another, till after the fall of Constantinople we have only the few thousand fugitives in the mediæval monasteries remaining.

The vast collections of modern libraries would be useless without a catalog. Eight years after the invention of printing by movable types a printer published the first catalog of the books he had printed. But do you ever think what such a catalog would be of a library of a million and a half of books? If you could read it at the rate of a title a

*Extract from addresses delivered at the College of the City of New York at the dedication of the Newcomb Library.

*Extracts from the address of Prof. Compton delivered on the dedication of the Newcomb Library.

second it would take you twelve hours a day for two and a half weeks just to go through it. Long, long ago therefore catalogs became divided into sections, each subdivided into parts, and each separately cataloged, and thus were evolved many systems of cataloging. On these systems treatises have been written, and between the inventors of these systems fierce controversies have raged.

But the library of Professor Newcomb, though it could not when it came to us go into our general college library, for the books of the general library were then already lying in heaps on the floor, had to contemplate the possibility of a library building of large enough size to admit all the books, in one catalog, according to our system. That system will probably be a modification of the Cutter system, of which I should like to say enough to give you a partial understanding.

Originally it divided the books into classes, which were subdivided into compartments. The 21 classes into which the library was divided in September, 1876, might have served some of the objects of the classification. For the present I am only going to name one great class, the astronomical books designated by the letter D. Under this you will find them if you do not know the author or his book. Looking through them you will find them ranged under various sub-titles, mostly under D, and divided into smaller classes under letters or numbers, as DCS solar eclipse, DFA Euler, and occasionally AQQ errors in astronomy. If the library should have grown very rapidly recently some of these second divisions may have been subdivided, or more classes may have been added. If you know the name of the author or the book the proceeding is simple. Look for the name. The number in the left-hand upper corner of the card tells the librarian just where to find the book.

The general student will thus get the book on astronomy that he wants. Generally it will be some general treatise, or some opening volume. After that he will take a treatise on some special body, as the sun, the moon, the planet Mars, and so on. After these he will find his way easily through the catalog, and will learn to know it easily.

I have made a partial search-list of the astronomical catalog. In this there often occur titles which convey no idea of the character of the books contained. A matter is often of extreme interest, particularly to every college man, and yet without some such search-list he would never suspect its existence. In such a case I have marked the name of the book with an asterisk, or even with a double asterisk. Thus, out of the College and Newcomb catalogs I have printed 300 volumes as good, 160 as once marked, and 100 as twice marked. If any student will give us back a card on which he has marked any book as specially interesting we shall soon have a pretty good search-list prepared.

NAME-MAKING AND CATALOGING OF NAMES

THE cataloging of books, especially in the more unusual foreign languages, frequently offers a problem as to the entry or proper order of the names of authors, not solved by the ordinary library rules of cataloging or by the ordinary reference books. In such a case a knowledge of the methods of naming and of the makeup of names proves to be "a friend in need."

Our work has to do with names in literature; but in the ancient literatures we should find represented only a single principle of naming, *i. e.*, one person, one name; or a single or individual name for each person. For example, in Egypt, Cheops; in Chaldean, Sargon; in Hebrew, Joseph; in Phenician, Hiram; in Persian, Cyrus; in Greek, Plato; in early Roman, Romulus.

This is the fundamental principle of naming still retained among uncivilized nations, *e. g.*, the South African chief, Cetewayo; the Hawaiian king, Kamehameha. The American Indian has the individual name, though it may be compound, and he may have a temporary by-name or title, *e. g.*, Massasoit, *i. e.*, great chief, the title of Osamequin.

Even in civilized India, outside of the centers of English influence, names are individual; "family names are practically unknown;" where used they are generally third in order. (See R. C. Temple's "Dissertation on names among the Panjabis," *i. e.*, inhabitants of the Punjab.) Hindus, both of native and Mohammedan religion, consider it a sin to name a child after one's self, but may repeat the name of an earlier ancestor. In Hindu many common nouns are used as names, *e. g.*, Chandra, moon. For distinguishing persons of similar names there are variations of the name-ending, and complementary names. Singh, lion; Ram, god; Chand, glory; and Nath, lord, are the favorite complements. The Mohammedans of India, as elsewhere, use Arabic names honored in their religion, as Ahmad, Hamid, Muhammad or Mahmud (Mohammed), and names ending in -din, = faith, followed by one or more patronymic complements, *e. g.*, ibn-Ali, *i. e.*, son of Ali.

In general, therefore, for Hindu and Mohammedan names (Arabic, Turkish, Persian) the main entry is a copy of the form in the order as printed; with reference, of course, if the author is distinguished in literature by any other name, or in case of Hindus by a family name.

Hebrew written before the 10th century is entered like Arabic, *i. e.*, the given name, followed by the patronymic, *e. g.*, Moses ben Ezra; or the place of birth, *e. g.*, Benjamin of Tudela; or the profession, as Cohen, priest.

The Chinese and Koreans have a "sing" or family name, which does not change, followed by a "ming" or given name, which may be a "milk-name," given at birth; a "book-name,"

given at school; or an official name, taken on entering office. The given name often consists of two syllables. An example of a complete Chinese name is Li Hung-Chang.

A Japanese man has a clan name, or a family name derived from locality, and a given name. The family name precedes, as in Chinese. Both nationalities, when abroad, are liable to be listed according to local usage, i.e., in America, according to American custom.

At the beginning of the Christian era the Chinese were probably the only nation which had family names, except the Roman. It is very important to note that ancient names pertained solely to the individual, and are not hereditary; the son's name is independent of and different from the father's. But under the kings of early Rome we find the growing up of a new system of naming. The Roman patrician, partly because of the almost unlimited authority of the Roman father over the members of his family, went beyond precedent, and founded his name as well as his family. As the Roman family spread out into branches, the gens, or group of related families, held by inheritance the common *nomen gentilitium*, derived from the founder's name by the variation of the ending -us to -ius, as usual in derivatives of belonging or pertaining to; as the Flavian gens, from Flavius, i.e., the yellow-haired.

Next came experiments in distinguishing the individual; sometimes by a praenomen or fore-name, probably found among relatives of the family, e.g., Tullus Hostilius; again by an epithet or descriptive name placed after the gens name, as in the Tarquinii, the last of the Roman kings being Tarquinius Superbus, or the Haughty. The praenomen was given in ancient times at puberty, but afterward on the ninth day after birth. A few of the Latin authors, chiefly the earlier, come under the rule of the gens-name; but alongside, with the expansion of the branches of the gens, was growing up the use of a third name, belonging to the family in the special sense, the cognomen; and the classical age had the conventional rule of these three names. As an example: Caesar was a cognomen in the Julian gens, and Caius was the praenomen of the great commander. Sometimes a fourth name or agnomen was given, usually honorary, e.g., P. Cornelius Scipio was given the agnomen Africanus, in honor of his victories in Africa. In common intercourse, however, the name of the gens was omitted, and in writing the fore-name was abbreviated, as M. Cicero, for Marcus Tullius Cicero.

The general rule of entry is, under the cognomen, as Cicero, Marcus Tullius; with a few exceptions under the gens-name and names of adoption. This system, after the Augustan age, became subject to two serious perils: the multiplication of added names, and

the inroads of single-name barbarians; the latter overwhelmed and entirely submerged the Roman name-system in the fifth century A.D.

Names then began back at the single-name foundation. The single name reigned alone for some three centuries, and in part almost to the present. The Roman church itself supported it by making the name it gave at baptism the only recognized and generally valid name of the person. The Eastern or Byzantine Empire was the only civilized government in Europe, after the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D., and maintained during this period some connection and influence in southern Romanic countries. In this empire temporary patronymics prevailed (modern Greeks have fixed ones, ending in -poulos, -ades, -ides); hence in the Roman countries to the individual name we find attached, with increasing uniformity, the word filius, i.e., son, followed by the name of the person's father.

Within the eighth century A.D. the word filius was left to be understood, to a considerable extent, since the relationship was indicated by the genitive case of the father's name which followed it. In early Italian titles are found patronymics like dei Buonarrotti, Paolo degli Orsini, i.e., son of Buonarrotti; Paul (one) of the Orsini. In northern Spain the genitive endings -aci, -ici, -eci were further changed to -az, -iz, -ez, the latter of which became the conventional patronymic ending, and was added to names which had never ended in -ci. This is the explanation of the authors immediately following. Rios y Rios cites from an Asturian document of 791 A.D., Piedrez from Pedro = Peter. Men began to use surnames of office and of locality of birth or estate from the 10th century increasingly. Godoy Alcantara cites one of the latter from 910 A.D. By the 16th century fief or estate names became the fashion in Spain among the landed gentry, and patronymics, which had been almost the only family names in Spain till the 12th century, were relegated to the inferior classes. The "de" which is a sign not only of estate, but is a part of the heraldic title, is held tenaciously by the Spanish and French titled classes. In Spain also the son may adopt his mother's family name if she is of higher rank than his father, or may add it to his father's; hence we find numerous double names, e.g., Rios y Rios, Ochoa y Ronna, to be entered under the first.

In France, though a beginning was made in the 10th century in adopting fief-names, it was about three centuries before it became universal and uniform among land-owners. The artisan class had not yet hereditary names in the 13th century, and in spite of the ordinance of 1629 the country people in the 18th century had not conformed to the law

by adopting hereditary surnames; and Israelite names were not hereditary there till since July 21, 1808. Germany did not adopt hereditary family names till the 12th century. In Sweden even the nobles had not adopted hereditary family names till the end of the 16th century, and the middle classes later. Temporary patronyms from the father's first name were common; thus, Karl Eriksson's son would be (say Nils) Karlsson, whose son might be Jon Nilsson, and so on. Such patronyms survived in Denmark till the middle of the 10th century. Norwegian and Icelandic names have a similar history. Dutch and Flemish have patronyms to some extent, but also names from places, preceded by "van," corresponding in meaning to the German "von," though the latter indicates titled families.

In England surnames were not used until after the Norman conquest, 1066 A.D.; and even in the 12th century hereditary names were uncommon. In one of the documents are enrolled a father and his three sons; no two names alike. It was not till the 14th century that the lower classes took fixed surnames. The A. L. A. general rule is enter under person till then.

The eastern Slavic nations received civilized customs from the Byzantine Greeks, and letters from missionaries of the Greek church, through the old Church Slavic of Bulgaria. At first the names were individual, progress was slow, and retarded by the Tartar conquest in the 13th century, from which rule Russia was freed by Ivan the Great (1462-1505); patronymics were adopted by the titled families, ending in -ich, e.g., Ilich, Nikitich; also instead of the equivalent genitive which we have observed in western Europe, the Slavic possessive adjective ending -ev, -ov, and the adjective ending -skii, or a combination of the possessive with one of the other endings, as -evich, -ovich, feminine -evna, -ovna; under German influence the Polish spelling is -ew, -ow, -ewitz, -owitz, -ski, -ewski, -owski. Though the Russian has but one baptismal name, taken from the Greek church calendar, courtesy requires the following: 1. The baptismal name. 2. The father's name + -evich or -ovich. 3. The family name, often but not always a patronym. The non-Russian statement that the patronymic ending is -vich doubtless is due to the Russian rule for separation of a word whose syllables end in a vowel, which would result in such examples as Popo-vich. Divide between two like consonants, e.g., the place-name Odes-sa. Several unlike consonants, unless the first be l, m, n, or r, (i.e., liquid sounds), belong to the latter syllable, e.g., Pu-shkin; but under the exception, Tol-stoi.

The foregoing are essentially the same rules which obtain in most Continental European languages: Italian, Spanish, French,

German, etc.; the first, however, in the form: a single consonant between two vowels belongs to the latter, e.g., Ita-mor, Ger-ha-ben. 2. Double consonants are separated, e.g., Ger-Af-fe. 3. Spanish example: ar-ti-cu-lo, under the exception, Ger-Ha-spe of the rule. A parallel to the division of Po-po-vich is the German in such words as kin-disch, where the etymological ending is -isch; the Continental wishing to begin his syllable with a consonant; contrast with the German, the English word having the same meaning, viz., child-ish. JOEL N. ENSO.

AN ORAL SPEED-TEST IN MENTAL RESPONSE

KNOWLEDGE is of little value to its possessor unless it is available when it is needed, and it is often needed at very short notice. Some well-informed minds are not able to respond to a sudden demand; they cannot produce what is called for except after preparation, and they cannot pass rapidly from one subject to another. This kind of on-tap knowledge is in particular demand in a library—at the information desk, at the loan desk, in the reading room or the reference department. In any of these places the assistant may be called upon to answer questions in quick succession about city history, library rules, and books on plumbing; if she hesitates—if the knowledge, although present, is clogged in the outflow—the intelligent public, in the person of the questioner, concludes that she is ignorant and rates the library accordingly.

In an experimental attempt to make a test of this kind of availability a part of a general examination for promotion, we held recently, in the St. Louis Public Library, what may be called an oral speed-test in the answering of simple questions. The same questions, in the same order, were asked of each candidate, and the results were rated for accuracy and speed. The questions asked, which were purposely simple, were as follows:

	SECONDS
1. Name of the King of England?....	5
2. Form of government in Portugal?..	5
3. Main difference between an aeroplane and a balloon?.....	10
4. Average monthly home issue at a St. Louis branch library?.....	15
5. How long has this library been free?..	10
6. Who is the mayor of New York City?..	5
7. Where is Mount Vernon, the burial place of Washington?.....	10
8. What is the letter rate to England?..	5
9. Who wrote "Roughing it"?.....	5
10. Who wrote "Thanatopsis"?.....	5
11. Who wrote a history of England?..	5
12. Who painted the Sistine Madonna?..	5
13. Who discovered the Pacific?.....	5
14. Who composed the opera "Aida"?..	5
15. Of what nationality was Galileo?....	10

The number following each question represents the time, in seconds, that it was considered fair to allow for its answer. If no answer were given within that time a zero mark was assigned and the next question was taken up.

The test was made as follows:

Candidates entered the room one at a time, being summoned by electric bell. They passed out by an opposite door, and were of course not allowed to communicate with those who had not yet entered. There were three examiners; one asked the questions, one marked the answers for accuracy and one for speed. The last kept time and announced the expiration of the time limit, if necessary.

All effort was made to avoid undue formality or solemnity; the nature of the test was first briefly explained and the attitude of all was easy. The marking and time-keeping were concealed as much as possible; no watch was used, and the seconds were counted.

The test and its conduct aroused general interest. Only one or two candidates appeared frightened, and most of them acted as if they were playing a game. On the whole I regard the test as a success and its results of value.

The whole time occupied was a little more than an hour for 22 candidates, or less than three minutes each, including the asking and answering of the 15 questions, the rating of the answers, the entrance and exit of the candidate and the brief explanation at the outset. Features of the result that may be worth noting were as follows:

1. The tendency of a fact fixed in the mind by long association to come first to the surface, though out of date or superseded. Thus, at least six persons answered "Edward VII." to the first question, as if automatically, though all must have known better. Again a large majority of them replied "Green" to the request to name an English historian. Green is generally studied in the schools in this city.

2. The fact that it is much harder to perform an intellectual process on short notice than simply to recall a fact. Thus candidates who answered quickly and accurately in general did badly when asked the difference between a balloon and an aeroplane, attempting more or less detailed description instead of confining themselves to essentials, and often breaking down.

3. The fact that there were only three or four failures through passage to the time limit. There were numerous failures to answer, but inability to do so was usually recognized promptly by the candidate, who said at once, "I don't know." In general, the showing made by all was excellent, and it was made, on the whole, under circumstances rather more trying than those of actual practice.

This kind of test may be regarded as silly, trivial or inconclusive, but I am convinced that it is a step in the right direction. I should not lay great stress on it, but I should certainly say that if there were a question of promoting one of two persons of about equal ability and promise in other respects, I should choose the one making the best showing in a rapid-fire speed-test of this nature.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Special Libraries Association was held in Boston, Friday, November 11th. At the afternoon session in the Boston Chamber of Commerce routine business was transacted from 2 to 3 p.m. The attendance consisted mainly of local librarians. Mr. George W. Lee of Stone & Webster presided at the sessions in the absence of John Cotton Dana. Mr. Dana's address, which is printed in full elsewhere, was read by Guy E. Marion, secretary. Lloyd B. Hayes described the Chamber of Commerce Library and spoke particularly of the reports the Chamber made on commercial and charitable schemes. The talk by Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, in the Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library, was interesting and instructive as was the discussion on "The need of a downtown business men's branch in Boston."

In the late afternoon the librarians visited the libraries of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Stone & Webster and the Insurance Libraries Association.

The evening session was held at the 20th Century Club, where papers were read by D. W. Hardy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association, on the "Earning power of libraries," and by Miss Elizabeth S. Pendleton on "The Library of the Children's Aid Society, and plans for its enlargement," and Mr. Lee reported on the "Library resources of Boston."

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE St. Paul Public Library has introduced games in its juvenile department, not with the idea of having them played there, but to be taken out for two weeks and renewed if desired.

We have started with about 700 games of nearly every variety published in the United States.

The question came forcibly to my mind this summer, as it has to many others interested in children, "How can we keep children off the streets at night, out of cheap amusement places, and when they ought to be in their own homes?"

Then an answer to the question occurred to me, that if we could furnish amusement in

the homes and give the children some resource there, the home spirit would be cultivated, parents would get closer to their children, and brothers and sisters would find that they could enjoy each other's society as much as outsiders'.

Every one recognizes the educational value of games. Many a child who leaves school before the high school is reached will have his interest aroused in history through the interesting historical facts which become familiar to him in playing historical games. As to knowledge of the world's great writers and their leading works he has none till "Authors" makes them familiar to him.

The game of Mythology introduces the ancient gods and goddesses to him. The geographical games bring again to mind in a pleasant way places that are known to him, and he greets them as old friends.

But even the simplest game that would impart no knowledge is a mental stimulus, for it cultivates an alertness and quickness of thought and action.

So in our selection of games we have not confined ourselves to those that are educational, but have Checkers, Dominoes, Chessindia, Jackstraws, Old maid, Snap, Pit, Flinch, and so on.

We feel that the "library habit" will be formed by children going for games and getting books at the same time.

Fearing that boxes would soon be broken and parts lost, we made strong pockets with clasps in which the games are always kept, the name and number of the game being on the denim cover.

The children are delighted, but not more than the parents, who are very grateful for this resource in the home, which keeps the children at home, with something to do and to enjoy.

CAROLINE FRIEND FAIRCHILD.
St. Paul.

American Library Association

COMMITTEE ON BINDING

The A. L. A. Committee on binding has asked the publishers of the forthcoming edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica to bind a number of sets for library use. Librarians throughout the country will materially aid the cause if, in sending in orders for the work, they specify that they prefer sets specially bound according to the specifications of the Committee on binding.

A. L. BAILEY, *Chairman*.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY

As we go to press word is received that Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the A. L. A., has resigned that post to accept the librarianship of the Denver Public Library. While the Association must feel regret at the loss of Mr. Hadley's enthusiastic and able service as secretary the best wishes of the profession are accorded him in his new post.

State Library Associations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Association for the year was held on Oct. 19, 1910, in the children's room of the Public Library. After greetings from the president, Mr. W. W. Bishop, a motion was carried fixing the second Wednesday of the month as the regular date for the meeting of the Association. The members of the Association who attended the International Congress at Brussels spoke of their experiences at the congress and of their observations of European libraries, Mr. George F. Bowerman conducting this part of the program. Mr. Paul Brockett, librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, spoke about the Congress of Bibliography and Documentation, and described the *Institut International de Bibliographie*. Mr. B. Pickman Mann gave a brief talk on the Solvay Institute of Sociology, founded by Ernest Solvay at Leopold Park, Brussels, which he said organizes researches upon given subjects, the work to be done either at the Institute or elsewhere. Miss Esther Giffin, of the Library of Congress, read a paper on the Valentin Haüy Library and the Braille Library, situated in Paris. The former contains everything which has been published about the blind, while the latter has over 26,000 volumes printed or written in raised type. It is supported especially by the voluntary work of more than 1000 persons, many of them women in society, who have learned the system of writing tangible print for the blind. Several paper-making firms furnish these copyists with paper gratis. The volumes of the Braille Library are circulated in France and abroad by means of the post and by travelling libraries. Miss Giffin described the periodicals *The Louis Braille*, the *Revue Braille*, and the bulletin of the Association Valentin Haüy. Miss Marguerite Skinner, of the Public Library, spoke of the social features of the congress, and described the dinners, receptions and other social functions which followed each other in quick succession, and which were elaborate and beautiful. Mr. Bowerman reviewed briefly the work done by the congress, calling attention to the emphasis laid upon the need of scholarly librarians. As the popular library in Europe is just beginning to emerge, the speaker said that not much light was thrown on its problems at the congress. At the close of the meeting an informal reception was held.

The November meeting of the Association was held on the ninth of the month at the Public Library. The president called attention to the resignation of Mr. J. C. M. Hanson as chief of the Catalog division of the Library of Congress, and spoke warmly of his distinguished services to library science.

The speaker of the evening was Miss Ruth Putnam, author of "William the Silent," etc., who addressed the Association on "A reader's experiences here and there." Miss Putnam described her adventures with foreign librarians, and recounted the difficulties she had met in European libraries. The libraries of Holland she found the most accessible, and the most liberal in policy, but the Royal Library has the defects of its qualities in as much as a loan of a collection of books on some one subject to a scholar in Lemberg leaves the shelves at the Hague bare for the next comer working in the same line. In the British Museum there is also a liberal spirit, whereas the libraries of Paris offer the greatest difficulties. These difficulties come chiefly from the arrangement of catalogs in small sections, the seeming unwillingness of the attendants to assist the reader, and the scarcity of seats. The speaker advocated the employment of an interpreter to help the reader with the modern highly classified catalog, which she said the ordinary reader found hard to understand.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 10th annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Abilene, Oct. 13 and 14, 1910.

The afternoon of the 13th was devoted to inspection of the Abilene Library and to a drive over the country in automobiles kindly furnished by Abilene's hospitable business men. The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wyandt was opened for the reception on Thursday evening, which was attended not only by the visiting librarians, but by many Abilene people.

Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Library, Topeka, who spent some weeks in England the past summer, told of her experience in a number of the old libraries. Refreshments were then served and the remainder of the evening spent in informal conversation.

The first regular session opened on Friday morning with the address of the president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, of the Public Library, Kansas City, Kan. Mrs. Greenman emphasized the need of a trained constituency ready to take up the work as others lay it down, always raising the standard of efficiency. She reminded the Association that this is the legislative year, that the library movement throughout the country is spreading with wonderful rapidity, and that there should be concerted action on the part of librarians that Kansas may not be behind other states in securing library legislation. Mrs. Greenman then told of her visits during the past summer to the main and branch libraries of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and Chicago.

In the absence of the secretary, the report

of the Ottawa meeting was read by Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, librarian Public Library, Lawrence, acting secretary. Mr. Hadley suggested that the minutes recognize Mr. Malcolm Wyer as representative of the A. L. A., which suggestion was accepted.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Mary Cornelia Lee, librarian Public Library, Manhattan, was read. Her report showed a balance in the treasury of \$9.22. Both these reports were approved and ordered filed.

The president then appointed the following committees: Nominations: Miss Lee, Miss Billingsley, Mrs. Curry. Resolutions: Mr. King, Mr. Lucht, Miss Hendry.

Mr. Julius Lucht, librarian Public Library, Leavenworth, gave a most interesting paper on "Foreign books in a small library." Mr. Lucht said: "However thoroughly the adult foreigner who comes to our shores may renounce all allegiance to his fatherland and become a good American citizen, he cannot renounce his native tongue, no matter how hard he tries. The larger libraries in the large cities of the country have learned by experience that the only way to get the foreigner interested is to provide him with reading in his native idiom. It seems to me that it is the duty of the small library to provide its constituency with foreign books as far as it is possible to do so." Mr. Lucht then told of his own experiences in providing reading matter for the German and Polish speaking people of Leavenworth. A general discussion followed.

Mr. King, librarian, State Library, Topeka, presented a statistical report which contained much valuable information regarding the condition of the public libraries in Kansas. Out of 168 public and institutional libraries and 26 public school libraries, 90 of the former had sent in reports showing that the total volumes in these libraries are 578,072; total annual income \$113,721; total amount spent last year for books \$32,124.66. The total Carnegie donations in the state for library purposes is \$29,200, distributed among 26 libraries. In addition to these, 18 other libraries in the state occupy their own buildings, acquired either by private donations or public subscriptions, while many occupy rooms assigned to them in county, city or school buildings. Mr. King stated that this report was only partially complete, owing to the impossibility of getting prompt replies to questions submitted. He hopes to have it completed and ready for distribution at an early date.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley suggested the great advantage to be gained by the Kansas Library Association in sending an official representative to the American Library Association. This suggestion was favorably received but no formal action was taken.

The question of increasing the membership dues was discussed, and it was moved to make the annual dues for librarians \$2 and

that of assistants \$1. This was left to be decided at the next meeting according to the constitution.

The Friday afternoon session opened with a most helpful and suggestive paper on "Cataloging," by Miss Mary Billingsley, assistant cataloger, State Library, Topeka. Miss Billingsley prefaced her paper with a list of the necessary tools and helps for the work in question, and spoke of the advisability of using the Library of Congress cards, giving simple and definite directions for ordering and using them. She urged constantly the great advantage to be derived from making the catalog as simple as possible, keeping ever in mind the viewpoint of the general reader, and acquainting them with the use of the catalog. She suggested a colored card containing directions for its use, filed at the beginning of each catalog drawer.

The report of the A. L. A. meeting was given by Mr. Lucht, who stated that he found himself the only Kansan at the meeting.

The two-minute reports from new libraries, and of new features in old, developed the interesting fact that a number of the librarians and assistants had been blessed with an increase in salaries.

A paper on "The story hour" was given by Mrs. Allen Wagenseller, of Junction City, who before her marriage was a kindergartner in Chicago. Mrs. Wagenseller opened her paper with the quotation from Walter Scott:

"I cannot tell how the truth may be,
I say the tale as it was said to me";

and said in part: "So we are doing to-day, saying the old tales over and over again to the children, as perhaps they were once said to us. But this love of the story does not cease with childhood. It is not by chance that all races and all ages turn from all else and give place to the story teller. The reasons are deeply rooted in human nature. It furnishes ideals and helps to interpret the world in which we live. The relationship of literature and life begins with our Mother Goose, earliest of epics. These rhymes are the world literature of the infancy of our race. Who has not sometime found that he or she is another Cross-Patch? Then there are the Jack Horners who take great credit in the pie they have not helped to make. And are not many of us kin to the common-place type of Solomon Grundy, about whom can be recorded only that he was born and christened and married and died? Nursery rhymes are closely followed by traditional tales where we find pictured the ideal human being. In myths and legends we get a picture of man's first vision of himself as conqueror and deliverer. While it is true that without real knighthood we would not have King Arthur nor Galahad, it is equally true that without an Achilles in literature there might have been no Alexander in history. With litera-

ture so full of possibilities as a factor in our development, why should we not tell stories to children and make them love it." Mrs. Wagenseller then spoke of books helpful in story telling, and gave suggestions as to a story teller's needful equipment, giving a short history of the development of story telling in educational work. At the close of Mrs. Wagenseller's paper she was asked to tell a story, and she responded with the story of Mother Ceres.

The Friday evening meeting opened with a piano solo by Miss Prendergast, of Abilene.

Mrs. Greenman then introduced Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary and official representative of the American Library Association, who talked on "The American Library Association and the work of library commissions." Mr. Hadley told of the helpful work of the American Library Association, and urged the support of librarians and library boards in its efforts to reach every library in the country. He told of the reasons which led to its formation and of its connection with library commissions. The value of the latter, he said, was shown in the assistance which they were able to render local library boards in planning the interior arrangements of new buildings and in the many economies which they were able to effect. In many states they had already saved thousands of dollars. But the greatest value of the commissions, he believed, was in their service to smaller communities as a practical school for inexperienced librarians. Many towns are unable to pay the salaries which would be demanded by librarians with a professional training, and are obliged to employ young women to whom the work is entirely new. In such cases the commissions would send one of their number, who would stay a week or more in a place until the library was well organized. Mr. Hadley gave many illustrations of the practical work of such an organization, gleaned from his own experiences.

At the close of the discussion it was voted to make the incoming executive board a legislative committee, to take whatever action they thought best regarding the legislation for the coming winter.

Miss Lee, chairman of the committee on nominations, reported as follows: president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, Kansas City; vice-president, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Lawrence; vice-president, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; vice-president, Miss Lida Romig, Abilene; member-at-large, J. E. King, Topeka; secretary, Julius Lucht, Leavenworth; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Randolph, Pittsburg.

Miss Lee, of Manhattan, extended an invitation to the Association for the 1912 meeting, and Miss Garnett Heaton, of Junction City, for that of 1913.

Adjourned to meet in Parsons the autumn of 1911.

NELLIE G. BEATTY, *Secretary pro tem.*

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Lexington, Oct. 27-28. Sessions were held on Thursday afternoon and evening, and on Friday morning.

When the delegates arrived at Lexington they joined the staff of the Lexington Public Library at a luncheon at the Phoenix Hotel. At intervals between the more important business of a luncheon Mr. Yust, president of the Association, proceeded with the roll-call. Each member answered with a more or less serious response, and a bond of fellowship was formed which left no opportunity for one to feel a stranger at the convention.

The papers for the first session were written by the "laity," and were as follows:

"What the home should expect from the public library," by Mrs. James R. Robertson, Berea.

"What the school should expect from the public library," by Miss Minnie Semonin, supervising principal Louisville public schools.

"What the business man should expect from the public library," by Mr. Charles Kerr, Lexington.

Discussions on the papers were led by librarians, among whom were Miss Mary B. Pratt, of the Highland Branch Library, Louisville; Miss Florence Dillard, of the Lexington Public Library, and Miss Lilian Lindsey, of the Frankfort Public Library. The need for coöperation was emphasized in all three papers.

At 8 p.m. a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Mayor Skain, of Lexington, welcomed the visitors to Lexington, the home of so many famous Kentucky writers. Mrs. George Flournoy, of Paducah, member of the Kentucky Library Commission, in her charming way told how the Commission had established itself at the capitol and what it was prepared to do. Mr. Frank Kavanaugh, of Frankfort, another member of the Commission, reported that he was already investigating the libraries in the state institutions. Prof. O. L. Reid, of the Louisville Male High School, gave an address, "Les misérables—inspired fiction."

At the close of the session the Womans' Club of Lexington entertained the guests at an informal reception.

On Friday morning, after the business meeting, Miss Julia Robinson, acting secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, took charge of the question box. Miss Robinson, stated briefly what the Commission could be expected at present to undertake.

Committees were appointed to increase the membership of the Association, to keep Kentucky libraries in touch with important federal and state public documents, and to confer with others who are investigating lower

postal rates for bulletins of state library commissions.

The members were taken in automobiles to visit the new Carnegie library of the State University, to Ashland, the Clay homestead, and then through the celebrated stock farms of the famous blue grass region to the Country Club for luncheon.

Covington and Berea sent invitations for the next meeting.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Wm. F. Yust, Louisville, president; Miss Lilian Lindsey, Frankfort, 1st vice-president; Miss Celeste Lucas, Paris, 2d vice-president; Miss Harriet B. Gooch, Louisville, secretary-treasurer; Mr. J. M. Duff, Lexington, member-at-large of the executive committee.

HARRIET B. GOOCH.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 20th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at the Jackson Public Library, Oct. 18 and 19, 1910. Eighty members registered. The attendance was the second largest in the history of the Association.

An address of welcome was given by Mr. L. H. Field, of Jackson, who said that the modern library is a power for good in the community.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Nina K. Preston. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted.

The president gave an interesting résumé of the Ohio Library Association conference, which she attended. Miss Babel C. True, of the Michigan State Library, read a paper on library extension, "Libraries no longer cater to book lovers only, but open their doors to all."

This was followed by an interesting and instructive paper by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Ryerson Public Library, on "Library extension through the lecture room." He laid stress on the desirability of popularizing the library and bringing it to the notice of the people.

The discussion on the affiliation of the State Library Association with the A. L. A. came next, and the advantage of closer relation with the national body was emphasized. Messrs. Utley, Ranck, Goodrich, and the Misses Converse, Walton and Preston took part in the discussion. No formal action was taken.

Miss King, librarian of the High School Library, invited the school librarians present to meet with her at the High School Library for the purpose of discussing some of the problems common to all school libraries. On motion of Mr. Gilmore the meeting adjourned to give opportunity to all to visit the new high school. It is a modern and splendidly equipped building.

At the evening session Mrs. Elmendorf, of

the Buffalo Public Library, read a delightful paper on "Children's right to poetry," incidentally giving the adult audience the rare privilege of listening to some of the most charming lullabies.

This was followed by a reception held in the art rooms of the Public Library, tendered by the Jackson Art Association to the members of the Michigan Library Association.

The Wednesday morning session was opened with a roll call of Michigan libraries. Twenty-eight responded with a short report of the new work undertaken during the year. There was infinite variety in the reports.

Grand Rapids, among many other things, reported a new branch at the Holbrook School, opening of the children's room on Sundays, and the completion of a collection of city charters.

The two new additions to the Jackson Library were much appreciated—the new librarian and the new auditorium where the meetings took place.

Mr. Gilmore, assistant librarian of the Detroit Public Library, gave a concise report of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the city of Detroit, which provides means for a new building for the central library and for several branches. One branch is in process of construction, and the ground for three more will be broken in a short time. Mr. Goodell, of the Detroit Library, who had charge of the library exhibit at the Industrial Exposition held in Detroit this summer, reported that 23,000 lists on industrial subjects were given away, and 250 cards issued during the exposition.

Mt. Pleasant has organized a public library. Through the efforts of the Woman's Club \$500 was raised and 500 books donated.

The keynote of the reports was the purpose to do more and better, to reach a greater number of people, to make the library a powerful factor for good and the singleness of purpose that insures success.

At the close of the reports Mrs. Elmendorf conducted a symposium on "Small and school libraries." Miss Angie Messer, librarian of the Manistee Public Library, gave a talk on "Book selection." Mrs. Elmendorf advised the librarians to remember what library they are buying for, and put aside the books that are not pertinent to their needs.

Miss Sue I. Silliman, of Three Rivers, and Miss Lenore E. Porter, of Allegan, each had a paper on work with the school children.

Miss Silliman laid stress on coöperation with the teachers.

Miss Porter agreed with Miss Silliman that children should be instructed how to use the library.

Mrs. Cole, of Benton Harbor, gave a short talk on "Recent books for boys and girls." The need of fairy tales for children was emphasized.

The meeting adjourned at 11.15 to attend

the luncheon given by the Jackson Library Board at the Country Club. A special car took the librarians to the club, a short distance from Jackson, where a delicious luncheon was served to an appreciative body of library workers.

The afternoon session opened with an interesting talk by Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Ann Arbor University Library, on "Historical libraries in America," speaking particularly of the growth and development of the New York Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Boston Public Library, and the Congressional Library. Stereopticon views added much to the interest.

This was followed by a paper on "Civic leagues and the library," by Miss Phebe Parker, librarian of Sage Library, West Bay City. It was a most lucid illustration of the potency of the library as a factor in civic life, although, as Miss Parker modestly terms the library, is only an "indirect influence."

At a business session the following officers were elected for 1911: president, Miss Nina K. Preston, Hall-Fowler Library, Ionia; 1st vice-president, T. W. Koch, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Lulu F. Miller, Hackley Public Library, Muskegon; treasurer, Mr. J. S. Cleavinger, Jackson Public Library; secretary, Miss Olive C. Lathrop, State Library, Lansing. After an informal discussion of the place for the next meeting the Association adjourned.

ANIELA PORAY.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

In point of attendance the Library Section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association has come to be the most important annual library meeting in Michigan. This year the Association met at Bay City, and the Library section Friday afternoon, Oct. 28. Superintendent E. E. Ferguson, of Sault Ste. Marie, was chairman, and David E. Heinemann, of Detroit, a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, secretary. The attendance at the meeting was at least 300. The program was as follows:

"The book as a force in education," by Mrs. Emma Mott McRae, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana;

"How to tell a story" (illustrated with folk and fairy stories), by Mr. Thomas Wyche, of New York City.

Mr. Wyche is president of the National Story Tellers' League of America.

Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, explained the work of the State Library with special reference to the travelling library service in connection with rural schools.

Among the points emphasized by Mrs. McRae in her address were the following:

She cautioned teachers against making literature a task, inasmuch as it turns children away from books and literature. Books can-

not take the place of human contact. They can, however, and do give us knowledge, understanding, sympathy, an appreciation of others, a sense of beauty, and a sense of fitness as related to conduct. Mrs. McRae dwelt at some length on the problem of fiction as related to education, and also told why young people should read history, biography and poetry.

Mr. Wyche emphasized the place of the story in teaching, for when rightly used it would give to the teacher's work the sense of reality, whereas otherwise the teacher is likely to degenerate into a mere hearer of lessons. The story, however, is no less important when used as an introduction to literature, for after all the story preceded the book. Hence its use by libraries, Sunday school teachers, etc. Mr. Wyche illustrated his remarks by telling the story of Beowulf, one of the Uncle Remus stories, and several others.

In the selection of officers of the section for the coming year Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, was elected chairman, and Mr. Heinemann was re-elected secretary. Mr. Heinemann, in addition to being a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, is at the present time comptroller of the city of Detroit, and last year was president of the League of American Municipalities. He has long taken a most active interest in the development of library affairs in the state of Michigan.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 20th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held Friday, Oct. 21, 1910, in the auditorium of the Asbury Park Public Library. In spite of the threatening weather about 80 were present in the morning and 97 in the afternoon. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mr. J. C. Dana, Newark; 1st vice-president, Miss M. L. Prevost, Elizabeth; 2d vice-president, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Trenton; treasurer, Miss Mary G. Peters, Bayonne; secretary, Miss Edna B. Pratt, New Jersey Public Library Commission.

There was much discussion as to the advisability of changing the date of the annual meeting. The Association finally voted the executive board power to consider this suggestion and to act upon it if it seemed advisable.

An announcement of interest to every librarian in the state was made by Mr. Kimball, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission. Instead of the summer school for elementary library work, which the Commission has held for the past five years in the Asbury Park library, it is planned to hold next spring a week's institute for librarians in charge of libraries and those assistants who are in charge of departments. No matter what her training or previous ex-

perience, every librarian is confronted as her work goes on with practical problems worthy of discussion. It is to meet this need felt by so many energetic workers that the institute is planned. Each morning a lecture on the larger phases of the work will be given by some one of national rather than local reputation. Each afternoon a round table will be conducted by an authority on the particular phase of library work under discussion on that particular day. The institute will be free to all librarians in the state of New Jersey. The only expense to those attending will be the living expenses.

After the business meeting, Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of the Newark Public Library, opened the morning session with a very delightful paper on the "Psychological moment," which it is hoped will be printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL later.

Miss Freeman was followed by Mr. F. W. Jenkins, of Charles Scribner's Sons. He traced the origin and growth of "The American publishers," from 1639, when the first press was established in Cambridge, Mass., to the present day. The first issue of this press was "Freeman's oath;" the second, the almanac for 1639; the third, the almanac for 1640, and the fourth, the Bay Psalm Book. Of these issues the last named only is extant. Among other of the earliest publications mentioned were Edmund Ranger's "No to drunkards" and Benjamin Harris's "New England primer."

Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, president of the Home and School Association of Philadelphia, opened the afternoon session. Taking as her topic the "Coördination of educational forces in a community," she dwelt upon the relation of the home, the school, and the library. It took us into the neighborhood of settlement work, in which the library could be a vital force. Mrs. Grice's plea is for a better knowledge of, and acquaintance with, the parents of those children upon whom we concentrate so much attention; the bringing of them within the influence of the library spirit; the getting of their coöperation in directing the reading of the young by explaining to them the connection, as we see it, between right reading and right living. This would herald the coming of the librarian to the mothers' meetings, or the coming of the mothers' meetings to the library. In short wherever the abiding influences in a child's life are under discussion why should not the librarian be present with a word of warning, a word of explanation, or a word of encouragement.

Because a Junior Republic was started over a year ago at Flemington Junction, it seemed appropriate that William R. George, the originator of the Junior Republic idea, should tell the librarians of the state of the inception, growth, and ideals of the movement, and to forecast a little of its future.

His humor and optimism filled his hearers with enthusiasm for the man and his work.

At the close of the program the staff of the Asbury Park library, assisted by the wives of the trustees and other representative women of the town, served tea to the Association, and made possible a delightful and profitable social hour.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held in the Carnegie Public Library at Fargo on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The presence of the neighboring librarians of northern Minnesota and their participation in the program helped to make this year's meeting unusually interesting and profitable. About 45 delegates were present from both states. The Association was also fortunate in having with it Mr. Chalmers Hadley, who was the principal speaker.

The first forenoon was spent in visiting the various libraries of Fargo and Moorhead, Minn., just across the river. At noon the delegates repaired to the Gardner Hotel, where they were entertained at a delicious luncheon given by the women's clubs of Fargo. The first regular session was opened by an address by the president, Dr. Max Batt, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who presented an able discussion of "The library and the peace movement." This was followed by two papers treating of the public activities of the library—"The library and municipal betterment," by Miss Mabel Newhard, of Virginia, Minn., and "Advertising the library," by Miss Winnie Bucklin, of Minot, N. D. The session closed with a very interesting report of the A. L. A. conference at Mackinac, given by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian at Duluth.

At four o'clock the delegates were again guests of some of Fargo's citizens, whose automobiles were placed at their disposal for an hour. The Minnesota neighbors were not to be outdone in hospitality, and at six o'clock the delegates gathered in the beautiful new dining-hall of the Moorhead Normal School, where they partook of a splendid dinner provided by the Normal School faculty and the public library board of Moorhead. This was followed by an address in the auditorium by Mr. Hadley, "The state association of librarians," in which he emphasized the importance of omitting from association programs discussions of technical difficulties, and of devoting the time to matters of broad and practical interest.

The forenoon of the second day was devoted to three round table meetings, each of which proved very helpful to those present. The public libraries round table was conducted by Mrs. Minnie Clark Budlong, secretary of the North Dakota Library Commission, the trustees' round table, by Bishop

Cameron Mann, of Fargo, and that for school and college libraries by Miss Jessie Mackenzie, librarian of the Moorhead Normal. The interest manifested in the trustees' round table meeting was especially gratifying.

The afternoon session was occupied with a book symposium conducted by Miss Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission. Of the six books reviewed, it was interesting to note that three dealing with sociological questions had been selected—Addams' "Democracy and social ethics," reviewed by Miss Josephine Hargrave, librarian at Dickinson, N. D.; Rauschenbush's "Christianity and the social crisis," by Mr. Richard A. Lavell, of the Minneapolis Public Library, and Ross' "Sin and society," by Mr. Sveinbjorn Johnson, librarian of the North Dakota legislative reference department. Miss Grace Foland, librarian of Moorhead, outlined Loti's "Egypt," Prof. J. H. Shepperd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Hopkins' "Soil fertility and permanent agriculture," and Miss Paddock, librarian at Jamestown, N. D., Talbot's "Education of women."

The members of the North Dakota Library Association then adjourned to a business meeting, the final session of the convention. Dr. Batt was re-elected president, Miss Bucklin was elected vice-president, and Miss Hickman, librarian at the state university, secretary-treasurer.

RUTH E. BROWNE, *Secretary pro tem.*

Library Clubs

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Long Island Library Club for the season 1910-11 was held in the De Kalb Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on October 20, at 3 p.m., the president, Mr. Stevens, in the chair.

The meeting having been called to order the president read again the report of the special committee appointed during the preceding season to discuss matters relating to the future policy of the club. The minutes of the Spring meeting were read and approved after which the club proceeded to take up the unfinished business as follows:

1. Report of the treasurer.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Amendments to constitution.
4. Election of new members.

The program of the afternoon then followed, consisting of an account of the Lake George meeting, by Miss Mabel Haines; a paper on the sources of library training in Greater New York during 1910, by Miss Edith Johnson; and an exhaustive account of the institutions and societies in Brooklyn with which libraries might cooperate, by Mrs. de Gogorza. A discussion followed the last paper, in which Miss Lillian Baldwin spoke

of the interesting work being done on Barren Island.

The meeting was attended by about one hundred club members and friends, most of whom remained for a social hour, the pleasure of which was increased by the refreshments and good cheer bountifully supplied by the Reception Committee.

MARY WARREN ALLEN, *Secretary*.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The Milwaukee Library Club was entertained for its November meeting at the new South Side branch of the Public Library with 50 members present.

Mr. C. B. McLanagan, librarian-elect of the Public Library, gave an interesting address and asked the co-operation of the librarians of that institution in the work of perfecting the system now installed in the library buildings. During the early part of the evening, Superintendent S. A. McKillop, of the South Side branch, showed the visiting members the active work of the branch. A musical program was given by Mrs. J. V. Cargill and S. A. McKillop. A luncheon followed the regular program.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year was held in the chapel of Teachers' College, Columbia University, on the evening of Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, with the president, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in the chair. About 200 members were present.

After a brief business meeting, which included the acceptance of the minutes of the last meeting as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the announcement of committees, announcements for the next two meetings, and the election of three new members, the meeting resolved itself into "A convention of books," to borrow Mr. Crothers' phrase, when, as outlined by the program, the following delegates presented, with as little solemnity as possible, their views on books selected by themselves.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks told of his enjoyment of Anthony Trollope's *Autobiography* and why it appealed to him; Miss Julia F. Carter gave a materialistic view of "Alice," in which Polly, the truly little girl who read "Alice," was almost as original as Alice herself; Miss Helen Rex Keller gave an interesting paper on Jane Addams' "Spirit of youth and the city streets;" Miss Anna C. Tyler spoke so enthusiastically of and quoted so temptingly from Arnold Bennett's "Buried alive" that its circulation among members of the club is likely to be much increased in the near future; Mr. Henry W. Kent gave a paper, atmospheric and delightful, on Bayle's Dictionary; while an appreciation of Rosset's "Chantecler," sent at the request of the Program committee, by Miss Helen E. Haines, of Pasadena, Cal., and read by her

sister, Miss Mabel Haines, was a welcome contribution from a former member of the club.

After a vote of thanks to the officials of Teachers' College for the use of the chapel, adjournment was made to the kindergarten room, where refreshments were served and a social hour spent.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL OF ATLANTA

Miss Ethel Pitcher, of Montgomery, Alabama, graduate of the Library Training School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, class of 1910, has been appointed librarian of the Meridian Woman's College, Mississippi.

Miss Frances Pickett, of Montgomery, Alabama, graduate of the Library Training School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, class of 1910, has been appointed librarian of Judson College, Marion, Alabama.

Miss Mary A. Mullen, of Montgomery, Alabama, graduate of the Library Training School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, class of 1910, has been appointed assistant librarian of the State Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro, N. C.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On October 27, the anniversary of Miss Kroeger's last lecture to the Library School, Doctor MacAlister and Miss Hopkins spoke to the class of Miss Kroeger and her work.

Miss Schick was elected President of the Class of 1911, and Miss French appointed as student representative on the Advisory Board.

GRADUATES

Miss Rebecca May Hammond, Drexel, 1909, was married in October to Mr. Francis Elliott Robinson.

Miss Ruth Martin Jones, Drexel, 1908, was married in November to Mr. Raymond Lundy.

Miss Mary Louise Sayre, Drexel, 1910, was married on October 18, to Mr. Andrew Prescott Koch.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, Drexel, 1899, has resigned her position as librarian in the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Missouri, to accept the librarianship of the Public Library at Superior, Wisconsin.

Miss Frances Hobart, Drexel, 1904, who has been secretary of the Vermont Board of Library Commissioners for the past six years, has resigned her position and will rest for a while before taking up other work.

Miss Eveline Crandall Lyon of '98 took charge of the Medical department of the University of Minnesota library, November 1, 1910.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae was held on Wednesday evening, November 9, in the Picture Gallery of the Institute, and officers were elected as follows:

Miss Caroline Bell Perkins, president.
Miss Emma L. Hellings, vice-president.
Miss Agnes MacAlister, secretary and treasurer.

After the business meeting the Alumnae received the class of 1911 and all tried their wits in guessing "What is it, and who wrote it?" from the final paragraphs of well-known books.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Two lectures, with practice, on "Business correspondence" will be given in the library seminar. Miss Frances D. Lyon, a graduate of Cornell University Law School and sub-librarian of the State Law Library, has given three lectures on "Parliamentary law," followed by a carefully-planned mock trustees' meeting, introducing committee reports and other subjects likely to arise in meetings of library boards. The usual discussion of library topics of current interest will be continued. In addition to the usual appointments in the senior seminar relating to work with schools, a lecture on work in high school libraries will be given by a librarian with successful experience in such work.

The course in cataloging, under the direction of Miss Dame, will return to the former plan of teaching imprint cataloging and subject headings separately instead of together, as was done when the course was reorganized last year.

The following lectures by visiting lecturers have been scheduled for November and December:

Nov. 21-22. Sarah B. Askew. Commission work (2 lectures).

Dec. 9. Adam Strohm. The Trenton Public Library (forming part of the Advanced administration course).

Dec. 17. Austin B. Keep. Colonial libraries (in the course on American libraries).

Dec. 20 and 22. Mary L. Jones. College library administration (2 lectures).

PERSONAL NOTES

Lamb, Miss Eliza, '02, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Library of Congress to accept a similar position in the library of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Leitch, Miss Harriet E., '09-'10, has been transferred from the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to take charge of one of the new sub-branch libraries.

Wheeler, Mr. Joseph L., B. L. S. '09, assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, was married Thursday, Oct. 20, to Miss Mabel Archibald, at Washington, D. C.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1910, organized late in October, electing Miss Anna May (Wis.) president, and Miss Rachel Rhoades (O.) secretary-treasurer. The first formal function of the year took the form of a Hallowe'en party, as a reception to the entering class by the Graduates' Association. Seventy-four persons were present and every class graduated by the School was represented.

Miss Stearns' first lecture, Oct. 6, was followed by an informal reception, at which the class had the opportunity, not only of meeting Miss Stearns, but one another in a social way.

Miss Janet Lewis, on Oct. 31, gave a demonstration before the School and the library staff of her method of restoring old and dried bindings, putting life into the leather and giving the book an improved appearance and longer usefulness.

The class attended the meeting of the Long Island Library Club on Oct. 20, at which the subject of local opportunities for extension work was discussed. The students were also invited to attend the meeting of the New York Library Club at Teachers' College on the evening of Nov. 10, the program consisting of a book-symposium.

At a meeting of the library chapter of the Neighborhood Association, Miss Sybil Barney, of the class of 1911, was elected president for the year. The work of the chapter is likely to take the same form as last year, but the matter is not quite decided.

Appointments and transfers reported by graduates are as follows:

Agnes Elliott ('96) resigned from the Aguilar branch of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Manhattan.
Elsie Adams engaged as cataloger by the Queen's Borough Public Library.

Winifred Waddell ('04) resigned from the librarianship of the Oak Park High School to become an assistant in the Library of the School of Education, Chicago, at the same time pursuing courses in the University.

Ruth Nichols ('05) resigned from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to become assistant librarian of the Social Museum, Chicago.

Mary Dawson ('10) engaged as assistant at the Aguilar branch of the New York Public Library.

Other appointments will be found in the column "Librarians."

MARY W. PLUMMER.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A brief course in Library work for children will be given during the second term of the college year, from February to June, under the direction of Miss Alice M. Jordan, of the Children's department of the Boston Public

Library. The following topics will be considered: Administration of children's rooms, Literature for children, Story telling and reading aloud, Bulletin and picture work, Cooperation with schools and museums, and Welfare work with children. The course calls for two class room exercises and four hours of preparation each week. It is required work for each junior student, and open to others who have certain qualifications.

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe has been added to the staff, to have charge of the college cataloging and to give some lectures on Library administration and Library economy.

Positions held by the graduates and one-year students finishing the library program in June, 1910:

Cobb, Marguerite B., assistant, Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Keith, Effie A., assistant, Catalog department, University of Minnesota Library.

Taft, May E., assistant cataloger, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

MARY ESTHER ROBBINS.

GRADUATES

Robson, Gertrude E., Simmons, 1909, has been engaged to classify the Boston Society Library.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class is conducting the story hour at the Solvay Public Library.

Miss Edith Clarke, formerly cataloger of the Superintendent of Documents office, and more recently librarian of the University of Vermont, is giving a course on government documents.

Miss Elizabeth Smith is conducting the Topics class usually taught by Mrs. Sibley. This change was made to enable Mrs. Sibley to devote more time to the preparation for publication of a catalog of the library of Leopold von Ranke. The work was undertaken because of a request from the American Historical Association for a printed catalog of this famous collection which has been for some time a possession of the University library. Mrs. Sibley spent the summer in New York City engaged in preparatory research work, and is about to return to continue her work there for a month or two.

MARY J. SIBLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dean Shailer Matthews, of the University of Chicago, editor of *World To-day*, lectured before the School Oct. 19 on "The making of a magazine."

Miss Clara E. Fanning, of the H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis, visited the School October 27 and gave a talk on the editorial methods used in getting out the well-known bibliographical publications of that firm.

Miss Nellie M. Wilson, B.L.S., '10, has been appointed cataloger of the Monticello Seminary Library, Godfrey, Illinois.

These notes last month incorrectly reported the address of Miss Minnie E. Sears, B.L.S., '00. She is head cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Miss Anna L. Gray, '09-'10, has been appointed an assistant in the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

Invitations to meet the class of 1911 on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, were issued by the Faculty to the Alumni of the School. About one hundred guests were present at this occasion and a very pleasant evening was spent. Refreshments were served on the second floor in the Study Hall where the Reserve colors, red and white, were used in the decorations.

For the past month Professor Root, of Oberlin College, has been giving his course in the History of the printed book. These lectures have been very much enjoyed by the students.

Western Reserve Library School was very well represented both by Faculty and Alumni at the meeting of the Ohio Library Association held this year at Columbus. One of the pleasant features was a Reserve luncheon at which 14 were present.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Frances Root, '05, formerly librarian of the Lorain (O.) Public Library, was married in October to Mr. Albert K. Hibbard, of Sheffield, Ohio.

Miss Nellie Luehrs, '07, assistant in the St. Clair branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the position of librarian of the Temple sub-branch.

Miss Edyth Prouty, '05, assistant in the Brooklyn sub-branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to a position in the Stations department.

Miss Ruth Ellis, '10, who has been doing some temporary work in a school library in Baldwinsville, N. Y., has been appointed an assistant in the Catalog department in the Cleveland Public Library.

Reviews

CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1909. Ottawa, 1910. pp. xlvii; 436. O.

Probably no other publication of the Dominion government is more generally useful than the Year Book issued by the Census and Statistics Office. The Year Book opens with an excellent summary of Canadian events of the year, filling some thirty pages.

This is followed by a series of tables compiled from Census reports, covering population, agriculture, manufactures, and a special section devoted to the Northwest Provinces. Another series of tables presents the substance of the various departmental reports, under such headings as Trade and Commerce, Inland Revenue, Banks and Banking, Insurance, Loan Companies and Building Societies, Telegraphs, Railways, Canals, Marine, Fisheries, Militia, Immigration, Patents, Copyrights, Agriculture, and Minerals. The third and last section contains lists of the Dominion Cabinets, the Governors-General, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, and the Dominion Parliament, from 1867 (the year of Confederation) to 1910. It is regrettable that from one of those spasmodic effects towards economy to which all governments are subject, it was found necessary this year to omit a number of very useful tables bearing on different phases of agriculture, forestry, mining, manufactures and labor.

L. J. B.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY; an account of its origin, with a description of its rarer books and manuscripts, by David Cuthbertson, sub-librarian. Illustrated by facsimiles. Edinburgh, O. Schulze & Co., 1910. 45 p.

The book, which is a revision of one published in 1904, is dedicated to Sir William Turner, principal of the University, and to Professor Julius Eggeling, the curator of the university library. A portrait of the former forms a frontispiece to the volume.

Mr. Cuthbertson's object in writing this book was not only to furnish a memento of regard and love for the university library, where he has spent nearly 30 years of his life, but also to answer in some measure the innumerable queries which come from many quarters as to what are the rarer treasures of the library. While it gives but a brief sketch of the history of the library and but a passing glimpse of some of its more important rarities, yet as a literary souvenir of the University the book must appeal to many of its graduates. To librarians it is especially interesting as affording some quaint illustrations of bygone conceptions of librarianship.

The donor of the nucleus of the library, Mr. Clement Little, bequeathed his books "with ane luiffing heart and mynd . . . to his native town of Edinburgh, and to the Kirk of God therein, to the effect and purpose, that sik personis knawin of honest conversation and guid lyfe (and na utheris) sall haif free access and ingress for reading and collecting the fruitful knowledge of the saidis buikis as it sall plais God to distribute his graces to the reidaris."

Until the year 1737 books could be consulted only in the building, for the Town Coun-

cil "considered that the promiscuous lending of books may be of ill consequence to the library," and the keeper of the library was prohibited from lending books to any person whomsoever. This restriction led to an effective method of keeping the books from being surreptitiously carried away. For years the books were linked together on the shelves by a chain secured by a padlock. The ring through which the chain went was fastened to the book in such a manner that each could be easily consulted without being taken from the shelf. The librarian's post was considered of such importance that the oath *de fidei administratione* was rigorously administered by the *patroni*, and "caution" was also required.

No one was allowed to read by candle-light, as grease drops would prove disastrous to the volumes, nor to carry a book near the fire. And further, it was ruled that "none shall touch any of the books but such as were delivered to him by the keeper, and none shall enter the library, or go out, without his permission."

When in 1737 books began to be given out on loan, professors had to pay five pounds and students two shillings and sixpence for the privilege, as contrasted with the present day, when the former borrow without payment, and the latter make a deposit of one pound, withdrawable, when required, on the return of the borrowed books. The librarians of former days were severely dealt with if books went astray. One of them was fined 100 merks by the Town Council, which was spent on books, as volumes to that amount had gone astray during his tenure of office.

In his recently issued "Thirty-three years' adventures in bookland" Mr. Cuthbertson tells the story of his application for a library post which was advertised in the *Athenaeum*, the *Academy*, and the *Scotsman*. In reply to his request for a schedule of duties he received the following letter:

"Sir—In answer to your application for a schedule of duties for the vacant post of librarian in this city, I beg to state that if you have been an assistant for the number of years stated in your letter, you ought to be aware of what these are. And, further, unless you have local influence you need not apply for the situation."

Mr. Cuthbertson adds that "the gentleman who obtained the post, however, had never been trained as a librarian; he had the requisite local influence." THEODORE W. KOCH.

LIST OF BOOKS FORMING THE REFERENCE LIBRARY IN THE READING ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Fourth Edition, Revised and enlarged. Printed for the Trustees.

London, 1910. 2 vols. xxviii+1130; 537 p.

The three previous editions of this catalog were issued in 1859, 1871, and 1889. The present edition shows the result of a thor-

ough revision of the entire collection which was made in 1907 when the Reading Room was closed for six months for repairs. The selection of the books was entrusted to members of the staff possessing special knowledge of the various subjects, aided by the advice of experts in many branches of knowledge, "but it may be pointed out that the selection has to a large extent been made by the readers themselves, the fact that a book is constantly asked for offering the best possible reason for placing it in a specially accessible position." The catalog is much larger than previous editions, since in addition to the books on the ground floor of the Reading Room it includes those in the two galleries, "in all about 60,000 vols." One is impressed by the size and completeness of the collection, the more usual American practice being to keep in the reading room only the general reference books and a few representative books in each class, and to send to the main library for other special treatises as they are needed.

The first volume of the catalog contains a list of books arranged alphabetically under the names of their authors. The entries give short title, place, date, size, and call number. There are no annotations or attempt at evaluation, but the inclusion of a book in the list may be considered sufficient recommendation. Great care appears to have been taken to include recent authoritative books, and in substituting the latest editions of standard works. A noticeable feature, and one that will make the catalog particularly useful to other librarians, are the lists of collected works of important authors, books in series, and publications of societies, and presses. The full lists of bibliographies on various subjects will prove equally useful. An examination of the subject index shows, as one would expect, that the catalog is especially full for British subjects, and greater emphasis appears to have been placed on history, literature and art, than on the sciences and technology, but no fields have been neglected.

The Index of Subjects has been printed in a separate volume of over 500 pages. Probably most American libraries would have counselled the arrangement of both authors and subjects in one alphabet, according to the method of our dictionary card catalogs. The form of the index, as in preceding editions, is an alphabetical sequence of general and specific subjects, with sub-headings under countries and such broad classes as Agriculture, Art, Biography, Education, etc. In some instances it requires considerable ingenuity to find a specific subject under the more general one, when it does not appear in the main alphabet. This could have been avoided by the use of more cross references. The index volume forms a fairly complete catalog in itself, the entries of books under

the subjects giving author, title, date and shelf number. The chronological grouping of the titles increases its reference value.

Our interest in the catalog centers in the selection of the books, and justifies the editor in hoping that it will be useful to other librarians by enabling them to ascertain what are the books considered best fitted to fill the shelves of a library of reference. C. W. F.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND. Public Libraries Committee. Catalogue of books and tracts on genealogy and heraldry in the central public libraries. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doig, Heber Tower Press, 1910.

This small volume covers a list of books and tracts on genealogy and heraldry. In his preface Mr. Basil Anderton, the librarian, gives a concise notice of the primary sources of information for the beginner in research.

The list of titles arranged by subject follows. It treats first of periodicals, then of genealogy (both family history and vital records), and finally of the various divisions of heraldry.

The second list is by author. There is also an excellent index, in which appear references to abeyant peerages, American emigrants, epitaphs, flags, Huguenots, Nonjurors, Pipe rolls, Roundhead army lists, Slogans, Tartans, War-cries, and many other entries which excite one's curiosity.

The catalog is well arranged and clearly printed. The local field is covered with care, for in many cases volumes in long sets receive special mention whenever they have to do with the country about the Tyne. Mr. Anderton evidently speaks with knowledge when he says that Mr. H. R. Leighton, the assistant librarian, has done the work of compilation "with the zeal of one who loves his subject." C. K. B.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

California Libraries, News Notes, October, contains the third quarter of California Current events index for 1910; notes for California libraries, p. 456-526; directory for library supplies and other items of general interest, p. 527-553.

Public Libraries, October, contains an abstract of "The deterioration of paper used for newspapers," by Frank P. Hill, read at Mackinac and published in full in the July *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and reports of the Brussels and Exeter library meetings.

The November number contains "The librarian and her apprentices," by Maud Van Buren; "Personal assistance and signs in a library"; "Library work among foreigners," by Josepha Kudlicka; "Arrangement for il-

illustrations in periodicals," by W. R. Reinick; "The moral side of book thieves"; "Books in New England colonies."

Museum Journal, August, contains "The Museums Association York conference, 1910."

Special Libraries, October, contains "Indiana legislative reference department," by Ethel Cleland; "The coöperation of the state libraries and the Library of Congress in the preparation of reference lists," by H. H. B. Meyer.

American College, The, July, 1910, was a library number, and contained "The relation of the college library to the public," by W. K. Jewett; "The relation of the college library to the local community," by W. I. Fletcher; "The relation of the state university library to the other libraries of the state," by Phineas L. Windsor; "Student assistants in college libraries," by Laura R. Gibbs. (These four addresses were all part of the program of the A. L. A. college and reference section at Mackinac.) "The Lamont library," by Professor Albert Knight Potter; "Hours of opening the Brown University Library," by Harry Lyman Koopman, are among other contributions to the number.

The Library, October, contains "The bindings of Thomas Wotton," by E. Gordon Duff; "English books in the indexes" "Librorum prohibitorum et expurgandorum," by Frank Hamel; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "John Philip, notes for a bibliography (concluded)," by W. W. Greg; Watson's "History of printing," by W. J. Couper.

Library Assistant, November, contains "Should librarians read," by Dr. F. G. Kenyon, and accounts of the 16th inaugural meeting of the Association and of three branch meetings.

Library Association Record, October, contains "The functions and possibilities of a library and museum regarding the collection of local mss. and seals," by H. Lloyd Parry, and votes of the International Congress at Brussels.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, September, contains an appreciation, by Fritz Milkau, of the late Léopold Delisle ("the great librarian," as he was once called in an address of the Berlin Academy of Sciences), and his highly able administration of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. Delisle's *Instructions élémentaires*, "with which he rendered the libraries of his country an invaluable service," has recently been issued in a fourth edition. There are summaries of the reports for 1909 of the libraries of the Breslau University, Strassburg, Berne, Winterthur, and Zurich. The following number for October

contains an article describing a record of loans kept in the monastery library of Weissenburg about the 10th century; the manuscript is in the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel. To expedite the work on the Prussian *Gesamtkataloge* (Union catalog) supplementary directions have been issued tending to shorten entries. F. W.

Revue Critique des Livres Nouveaux for May 15, 1910, beside the usual book review (all signed, by S. Reinach, E. Droz, E. Halévy or A. d'Estournelles de Constant) has a short leading article on the poet Jean Moréas (1856-1910). F. W.

Revue des Bibliothèques, nos. 4-6, April-June (in one number), brings the end of E. Devill's illustrated account of the mss. of the abbey of Bonport, the continuation of Prévost's summary inventory of the ms. documents in the Cangé collection in the Bibliothèque Nationale, an article on J. B. Cotton des Housayes, librarian at the Sorbonne, and the usual budget of library news (including report of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* for 1909), book reviews and contents of periodicals. F. W.

Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, May-June, 1910, contains the beginning of the general instructions for the cataloging of manuscripts, prints, original drawings, photographs, and pieces of music in Spanish public libraries, drawn up by the general advisory committee of archives, libraries and museums.

— July-August, has a thoughtful and interesting article on the "question of national libraries and the diffusion of culture." Besides the other articles of historical and general interest there is a note on the bibliographical information about engineering that the Library of the Spanish Army Engineers is now undertaking to furnish in connection with the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels; and a continuation of the Rules for cataloguing manuscripts, printed books, etc., in public libraries.

H. M. L.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari for Oct. 15, 1910, has an article by Giovanni Crocioni on the relation between libraries and schools, Professor Crocioni being one of the most active of Italian advocates of closer relations between these two educational agencies. H. M. L.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Brown University John Hay Memorial L., Providence, R. I. In the May, 1909, number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a full description of the new library building was printed, with illustrations. The building itself cost \$250,000, a gift of \$150,000 toward it being received from Mr. Carnegie. The corner-stone was laid April 30, 1909. The new library was dedicated Nov. 11, 1910. Senator Root and

President Emeritus James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, delivered addresses.

The ceremonies were begun with a procession of faculty, invited guests, and alumni, dressed in their academic gowns and mortar boards, with hoods of many hues, and the representatives of the state and the city around the campus to Sayles' hall, where the principal addresses were delivered. Beginning late in the afternoon, night had almost fallen when at the close of the Sayles' hall exercises the procession again formed and wended its way to the brilliantly lighted marble library, where in the long white reading rooms the keys of the building were formally presented by the architect, Charles A. Coolidge, of Boston, to President Faunce, who in turn gave them to Librarian H. L. Koopman, marking the acceptance of the library by the university.

There were dinners given at the Hope and University clubs, at which the officers of the university entertained the visiting guests.

Calumet, Mich. Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. P. L. An important branch of the Public Library of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. is the collection of clippings made from all daily papers and from such magazines as are not kept on file. These are accessioned, cataloged and placed in manila envelopes in a vertical file. At present there are about 4000 of these clippings, which furnish excellent material on current topics. During the past year the distribution of lists of the library's foreign books has materially increased their circulation among the foreign population. These lists have been made in German, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Polish. Slavonian and Croatian lists are in course of preparation. The library contains 31,303 volumes and 9000 mounted pictures; it subscribes to 170 magazines, 24 of which are in foreign languages. Its circulation during the past year was 133,000 volumes, 204,000 magazines, and 5200 pictures.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. On Oct. 11, 1909, Mr. Legler was appointed librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Within the year of his administration the library has developed rapidly and remarkably, showing an increase of about 50,000 volumes in circulation and about 20,000 in membership.

Eight of the library's 19 branch reading rooms have been converted into circulating branches, for each of which a collection of several thousand new books was purchased and installed in open shelves. Open shelf methods were established at the central library, where 50 per cent. of the books issued were selected from the free access collection. Active coöperation has been carried on between the library board and the boards of the public parks and public schools. In the public schools, classroom collections have been installed of about 50 volumes each, changed

twice in the school year. This feature has been introduced into 13 schools, 10 or more classrooms in each being stored, the books placed in charge of the teacher. Deposit collections in large industrial plants, where hundreds of employees may take advantage of the arrangement, constitutes the newest and in some ways the most eloquent of the library's innovations. Six large houses in the industrial zone coöperate with the library in this way. The employer supplies the room, the fixtures and an attendant. The public library installs carefully selected collections of from 300 to 600 volumes, and these are changed as conditions require.

The interchangeable card system, the two-card system and the vacation card system are minor features of the new order. All card patrons of the library now are entitled to hold a non-fiction as well as a fiction card.

The building of the Englewood branch of the Chicago Public Library is one of the significant though as yet incomplete developments of the new policy. By such means the library is "going to the people." The attractive \$65,000 structure soon will be under roof, however, and other additions are planned for the West and North sides.

Classification of the system of library service and the establishment of a library training course are among other valuable and important innovations introduced by Mr. Legler.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. The library has suffered a loss in the recent death of Judge Lambert Tree, vice-president of the board of trustees, who was associated with the foundation of the library and who, since 1892, when he became a member of its board until the time of his death took an active share in its control.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. (Rpt. —year ending June 30, 1910; from libn's summary.) Added 1746 (gifts 200); total 16,328. Issued, home use 67,565. The children's dept. circulated 18,587, of which 877 were volumes on history and 759 biography. Stereopticon pictures have been given on several Saturday afternoons. Talks on the subject of pictures were given, and it is planned next year to make this more of a feature of the work, with other contemplated improvements to be reported upon later.

The number allowed in the room has to be restricted, as otherwise the room would be too full. They were borrowed from the State Education Department at Albany, who are glad to loan them if no charge for admission is made.

A branch library has been opened for Italian children on Saturday mornings, thirty or more books being circulated every week.

More extensive work is being planned for the schools.

A number of county histories were purchased this year. These are becoming quite

rare, and are valuable as giving the history of New York state and its evolution from earlier times.

During the sessions of the Farmers' Institute in February the library had an exhibit of agricultural books at Federation Hall. Lists of books on agricultural subjects and also lists of books on general subjects of interest were placed with the books and distributed among those who attended the lectures. The librarian, Mrs. Andrew, gave a brief talk, expressing the hope that the library might be used more freely by the farmers and pointing out ways and means of accomplishing this.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (72d rept.—year ending June 1, 1910.) Added 5673 (362 by gift). Issued, home use 230,835. New registration 2132; total 4531. Receipts \$23,800.12; expenditures \$22,145.20 (salaries \$11,083.40, binding \$1902.10, books \$4677.21).

Changes in the building involved much interference with the work of the library. The new reference room was opened to the public in April. The delivery room was kept in operation during all the changes until May 23. Then the installation of new stacks and other changes required a temporary giving up of the room. Provision was made for this interruption by allowing patrons to draw an increased number of books in advance of closing, and it was arranged that during the interval books might be returned as desired. The pay duplicate collection was also kept so as to be accessible.

The projected improvements have not yet been entirely completed. The purpose of these improvements is to give new and modern features to the antiquated library building. The new stacks will furnish accommodation for 20,000 additional books. The cost of the improvements in the building has been met by the Athenæum.

The Dwight Branch has shown satisfactory progress.

Harvard University L. (12th rpt.—year 1908-'09.) Added, College L. 30,661 (total, College L. 526,114); total, College lib. and dept. libs., 850,278. Issued, College L., outside use 78,062; used in building, College L., 24,936. Over-night use of ref. books, College L., 11,027. College L. total cards given 733.

The 12th report of the library contains features of particular interest. At President Eliot's suggestion, Mr. Lane undertook a detailed examination of the library's administration with a view to discovering possible economies and improvements. The full report of this investigation was submitted to the Corporation. The report was not printed, however, and the present librarian's report contains considerable of the information and figures therein contained. Tables showing the increase of the library growth since 1880 are

given. Since 1840 the library has doubled its size every 20 years. If this rate of increase continues by 1930 the library will contain over 1,000,000 volumes. A table is also given showing the average amount paid for services and wages and the average valuation of the books received. There is evident tendency for the expense of service to increase faster than the expense for books—in other words the cost of caring for and using the library increases more rapidly than the library itself. This seems to be unavoidable, and Mr. Lane's admirable statement is worthy of quotation:

"A business house may double the business that passes through its hands, a manufacturing concern may double its output without increasing the cost in the same proportion. With a library the case is different; the question here is not one of sales or of output; it is a question of intake, and what is acquired each year has to be cared for and in a measure must be worked over in every succeeding year.

"If, for example, the number of books ordered and acquired annually be doubled, the expense of ordering and handling these books will be approximately doubled, since 200 wholesale methods of handling are applicable, and each item of the large number has to be treated with the same care as if it made one of a smaller lot, i.e., each book is an individual to be treated separately, not one of a group to be disposed of *en masse*. But if the doubling of the number of books received is accompanied (as it is) by an increase in the volume of the library itself, the expense of handling these books will be more than doubled, because each process involved is more expensive when the books are to be incorporated in a very large library than when they are being added to a small library. For example, it is evidently more difficult (and expensive) in the case of a library of 500,000 volumes, as compared with a library of 50,000, to ascertain the presence or absence of a particular title before ordering, to assign a book to its correct place when received, and in recording it to differentiate it with sufficient accuracy from other books with similar titles or authors. These elements of expense, gradually, often imperceptibly, but surely and constantly increase. From time to time, moreover, some elaboration in methods of work has to be adopted to meet the increasing complexity of the organism. On the other hand, constant watchfulness and long experience make it possible occasionally to introduce abbreviated or simplified processes without injury to the smooth working of the whole. These check for the moment the increasing costliness of the work, but do not eliminate the tendency."

Quotations from other library reports and statistics are given showing the percentage of expense used for books and for salaries.

The amount spent for salaries by the Harvard Library has never exceeded the amount spent for books by more than 71 per cent., and on the average has exceeded it by only 40 per cent.

Mr. Lane gives some space to the consideration of the library's subject catalog. Printed circulars were prepared and distributed by him inviting criticisms of the subject catalog and suggestions for its improvement. These were sent to professors and graduate students. As a result the continuation of the catalog seemed desirable, for which Mr. Lane gives definite and specific reasons. The question under consideration at present being whether to continue the present catalog without fundamental change or whether to transform it into a dictionary catalog. Mr. Lane believes that something between a classed catalog and the ordinary type of dictionary catalog could be determined upon.

Several interesting exhibits were held during the year. A series of weekly exhibitions was held in the Treasure room, intended to illustrate the resources of the library in different departments. A new number of Bibliographical Contributions were prepared for issue at the end of the calendar year.

The resources of the library were increased during the year by three new funds, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books. One of these funds comes through the bequest of George F. Parkman of \$50,000 to the University. The two other funds for smaller amounts are in memory of Edward H. Strobel, class of 1877. One of these Strobel memorial funds includes subscriptions from many Siamese officials, in recognition of Strobel's valuable service in Siam. It is primarily for the purchase of books on Siam. The other came to the library as a memorial from Strobel's American friends. Its purpose is the purchase of works relating to world policies, colonization and related subjects.

The shelf department reports 24,459 volumes permanently located in stack during the year. The catalog department reports 25,098 titles cataloged.

In the departmental libraries the completion of the printed catalog of books in English and American law in the library of the Law School was an event of distinctive importance. The College Library spent \$27,273 for books. The work of the Ordering department involved for the College Library a cost of \$17,148.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. Handbook, 1910. Chic., 1910. 16 p. O.

This pamphlet was prepared especially for the Congrès international de bibliographie et de documentation and the Congrès international des archivistes et des bibliothécaires, at Brussels in August. It is a revision and extension of a sketch prepared by the librarian

and published first in Blanchard's "Discovery and conquest of the Northwest," vol. 2, 1902, and later in the Chicago Library Club's "Libraries of Chicago, 1905." The foundation of the library in 1804 through the bequest of the prominent Chicago citizen, John Crerar, its development, scope and administration are all outlined. The library has been housed since its beginning in temporary quarters awaiting the erection of its permanent building. Its collections, medical department, catalogs, and publications are also described by the handbook.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (54th rpt. — 1909.) Added, by purchase 980; by gift 718; total 36,866. Issued, home use 109,623 (adult 57,426, juv., 52,197, fict. 71 per cent.). New registration 1333; active membership 6420.

Miss Mary E. Sargent, who for 18 years filled the position of librarian with rare devotion and effectiveness, died Dec. 20, 1909. The trustees make fitting acknowledgment of her service as a preface to the year's report, from which is quoted the following: "The larger place the library has filled owes much to her personality which made her beloved by all who came into relations with her, boys and girls as well as men and women. Her genial and kindly manner was the reflection of her heart. She took a deep interest in all the persons she so cheerfully served, and would spare herself no thought or labor for them. Children were especially dear to her, and for them she could never accomplish all she wished. She has left an enduring memory of herself as one of the most friendly and helpful influences of good our community has known."

The librarianship is now held by Miss Sargent's sister, Miss Abby L. Sargent, who entered upon her new duties on Jan. 1.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has installed a special reference collection in the Everyman's Library of 500 volumes. These volumes, on each of which the name of the Newark Library has been stamped on the cover by the publishers, are shelved in special cases in a prominent place in the general delivery room. Duplicate copies in Everyman's Library are in circulation, but the reference collection is in great demand by readers in the library.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The library has opened a game department through which games for children and for adults, educational and purely recreational, will be loaned to the public subject to the same conditions as the loaning of books. (See p. 556.)

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1910.) Added 941 (net increase); total 12,462, exclusive of uncataloged govt. docs. Issued, home use 53,490 (fict. 55 per cent.). New registration 860;

total no. borrowers 4218. Receipts \$6009.46; expenses \$5118.76 (salaries \$2274.97, new books \$907.50, binding \$443.35).

This report covers five months of the administration of the former librarian, Miss Florence Whittier, three months under Miss McDaniel, as acting librarian, and four months of the service of the present librarian, Miss Lytle.

During the year special attention was given to supplying full sets of several standard authors. The works of Irving, Ruskin, and Stevenson were bought; complete sets of Cooper and Scott were placed in the children's room, and a new set of the Stoddard lectures was added to the adult shelves.

The collection of pamphlets is being revised, old and useless things discarded and new material added. Many subjects on which we have no books are well treated in pamphlets, and we are trying to gather these and arrange them in easily accessible files. Short lists of books on various subjects have been printed and distributed at different places—at the Y. M. C. A., at the railroad shops, at the schools, etc.

Whenever possible children's books in special library binding have been purchased, as the ordinary publishers' binding is not equal to the strain put upon it. Reference work has developed considerably. During the summer stories were told to the children each week. A beginning has been made at giving eighth grade pupils instruction in the use of the library.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (16th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1910.) Added 5803; total 68,069. Issued, home use 247,800 (a decrease of 9957 over previous year). New registration 5256; total 14,212. Receipts \$25,487.94; expenses \$23,585.84 (salaries \$11,086.66, books \$5030.19, binding \$1000.29, light \$449.81).

School libraries were increased generously. In the children's room it was possible to supply plenty of copies of standard children's books by reason of the larger book fund. Small collections of books were sent to one or two of the summer playgrounds.

In spite of the fact that the total circulation of the library shows a decrease, there was an increase in the circulation of books on useful arts. The list of books on engineering and machinery printed in 1908 was exhausted early in the year and a new one printed.

"During the summer months two assistants went through the city directory, copying the names of workers in different trades, so that we now have a more or less complete list of the workers in the city, arranged according to occupation. Each month books in the monthly bulletin are checked, and using these classified lists for a directory the bulletins are sent directly to the individual workmen.

Parts of the increased circulation should be attributed to this method of reaching the individual."

Of the books for the blind 183 v. of American Braille and 337 v. of Moon were circulated, making a slight increase as compared with the preceding year.

A small pamphlet giving descriptions of the departments of the library are printed and distributed.

Books borrowed from the Library of Congress, New York State Library, and the Philadelphia Free Library have proved valuable inter-library loans.

The duplicate pay collection has added 260 v. and transferred 363 v. to the main library, leaving 161 v. in the collection.

A large circulation of pictures is noted.

Youngstown, O. Reuben McMillan Free Library. The new library building will be opened on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1910.

FOREIGN

Berne. Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse. (Rpt.—year 1909.)

This is the first report published by the library since the ninth, issued in 1905; information regarding the years 1906-8 will be found in the reports of the *Conseil Fédéral*. Accessions during 1909 were 12,456, representing 20,940 pieces. Volumes loaned or consulted 21,763. The library acts as a "regional bureau," to prepare the bibliography of Swiss works for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich had been charged with this work, but this arrangement has now been discontinued and Dr. Wissler has been specially engaged for this purpose.

F. W.

Berlin. Royal Library. Annual report, 1909-10. The library is working under much disadvantage in its provisional building; progress on the new building is exceedingly slow. In the division of printed books 57,632 volumes were added during the year, of which 13,937 were purchased for 106,619.85 mark, 15,286 gifts, 16,583 *Pflichtexemplare* (deposit of copies required by law). The accessions include an unusually large number of works of the 15th and 16th centuries and the library of books by and about Rousseau, left by Prof. Albert Jansen. Cardholders 18,844; actual users 13,140; visitors to reading room 253,265 (118,771 in 1908). Volumes used in reading room 167,281; circulated 333,255; sent out of the city 40,813 (including 23,635 inter-library loans). The department of manuscripts has added especially many Latin pieces.

An appendix on the union catalog and the bureau of information shows that in seven years the former has grown to 300,000 cards

(A-Gronow); the work will be complete in 908,000 cards. Use of the bureau has increased 15 per cent., 3428 communications having been received. Of the books desired 75 per cent. were traced. F. W.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. The total issues of books from the library for August and September were 86,889 volumes, as compared with 83,119 for the corresponding months of the previous year.

Cardiff (Wales) P. Ls. The fiction indicator has been removed from the lending department. It was, as stated in the *Cardiff Libraries Review*, October, practically unused, less than five per cent. of the readers who borrowed fiction having consulted it.

Danzig, Prussia. Libraries. Bücherei der Königlichen Technischen Hochschule Danzig. Schiffbau, Schiffsmaschinenbau, Seewesen. Danzig, 1910. 67 pp. 12^s

The introduction, signed by the librarian, Trommsdorff, states that this list includes the more important works on the construction of ships and marine engines in the Technical High School. The very large proportion of recent literature in German, English and French is noteworthy. The titles are arranged by classes, with an author index, and classed closely enough to bring only a small number of books under one heading, so that the absence of a subject index is not painfully felt. F. W.

Vienna. Libraries. Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel for July 25 reports that the *Volksbildungsverein* of Vienna supports 13 public libraries and a central library, in which there are over 180,000 volumes of select literature. During the first half of 1910 there were circulated 75,509 "instructional" books and 844,029 "entertaining" ones. During the 23 years of the existence of these libraries over twenty million volumes were thus lent. Membership in the Society costs two crowns a year. F. W.

MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Handbook containing information for users of the library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1910. 24 p. T.

This small pamphlet, which was issued in connection with the budget exhibit held in New York City Oct. 3-28, contains a brief chronology of the chief events in the history and development of the library. The location of all branches and deposit stations and methods of reaching them; an account of the resources and opportunities offered by the library, and the regulations of the library complete the pamphlet.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. List of members. unp. 1910. T.

Arranged alphabetically by city. Sub-arrangement by membership.

BOOKBINDINGS. Some British bookbindings at the Brussels exhibition. (*In British Colonial Printer and Stationer*, Nov. 3, 1910.)

COLORED LIBRARIES. The November number of *Our Homes*, published monthly in Nashville, Tenn., by the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South, contains an article "Our homes," which deals largely with the colored branch of the Louisville Free Public Library.

EUROPE. LIBRARIES. Blount, Alma. The ways of European libraries. (*In the Western Journal of Education*, October, 1910. 3:348-356.)

Dr. Blount, the author of this paper, was the European Fellow of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the year 1904-1905. In this article she describes her observations and experiences in European libraries in a most interesting way. She states that one can do much more work in a day in American libraries than in European libraries, although nothing is lacking in European libraries in the way of courteous and kindly treatment on the part of the librarians.

FLEXNER, Hortense. The library habit and a few of the habitués. (*In the Louisville Herald*, Oct. 16.)

An entertaining account of typical library visitors and their idiosyncrasies.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION. Chapot, Victor. L'organisation des bibliothèques. Paris, Cerf, 1910. In-8, 71 p. 2 fr. 50.

QUEENSBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY. Handbook of information for the public. Jamaica, L. I., Marion Press. unp. Tt.

Issued in connection with the New York budget exhibit.

NEW YORK STATE SCIENCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Proceedings of the 14th annual meeting held at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 27-28, 1909. Albany, 1910. (Education Department Bulletin, no. 481, Oct. 15, 1910.) 126 p. D.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION. New York State Education Department. Handbook 31: Visual instruction. (1910, 69 p. Tt.)

This little pamphlet gives information and regulations concerning the use of lantern slides, hand photographs and wall pictures. Apparatus and picture money, and special requirements for the approval of wall pictures are also discussed.

Gifts and Bequests

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L. By the will of the late J. B. Bancroft \$1000 was left to the Bancroft Memorial Library, the interest to be used each year for the purchase of books.

Houston (Tex.) Lyceum and Carnegie L. Mr. N. S. Meldrum, of New York City, formerly of Houston, Tex., has added to the Norma Meldrum fund, which was created in 1902 and amounted to the sum of \$6000 for buying juvenile books, the sum of \$1000 for the immediate purchase of children's books. Part of this sum will be used for the purchase of a permanent exhibit of children's books.

Le Roy, N. Y. Ladies' L. Assoc. By the will of the late Miss Emily Pratt the sum of \$2000 was left to the library under certain conditions.

Middletown, Ct. Divinity High School L. It is stated that a valuable collection of liturgical books has been presented to the Berkeley Divinity High School by J. Pierpont Morgan.

They include a copy of the English prayer book of 1552, known as the second book of Edward VI., and a copy of the first edition of the book of James I., published in 1604.

Also a copy of the English reprint (1789) of the "proposed" American prayer book of 1785, considered more rare than the original, and a copy of an English prayer book, having an Irish translation in parallel columns, of date 1712.

Librarians

BARMBY, Miss Mary, has resigned her position as librarian of the San Jose (Cal.) Public Library.

BINGHAM, Delucena L., the librarian of Manchester, Mass., and the oldest active librarian in the United States, observed his 96th birthday recently. Mr. Bingham has been in library work since 1844. It was through Mr. Bingham's instrumentality that Manchester received its gift of a library building from the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge.

BLANCHARD, Miss Grace, city librarian of Concord, N. H., arranged a European trip this summer so as to join the American librarians in Brussels at the time of the International Conference.

BROWN, Edward S., colored assistant librarian for 40 years in the Virginia State Law Library, died Oct. 18. The bar association of Roanoke has passed resolutions of regret.

Mr. Brown was one of the best informed men in the state of Virginia on legal matters.

CHILD, Miss Grace (Pratt, '97), has resigned the librarianship at Derby, Conn., to become librarian of the Newark (N. J.) High School.

CLARKE-GOOSHAW. Miss Beryl Clarke, librarian in charge of the department for the blind in the Pacific branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and herself blind, is to be married to William Gooshaw, who is also blind, but an expert in the chair-caning trade.

GASTON, Miss Ethelwyn (Pratt, 1909), has been appointed librarian of the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School.

HARDMAN, Miss Elisabeth, New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been engaged temporarily as cataloger at the Waterloo (N. Y.) Public Library.

HUNT, Miss Edith E., has resigned her position as head of the Catalog department of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library. Miss Kate M. Firmin, who has been Miss Hunt's first assistant for the past few months has been appointed to succeed her.

JENKS, Mr. Edwin M., New York State Library School, 1903, has resigned his position with the *Journal of Commerce* to become an assistant in the real estate department of the *New York American*.

JONES, Miss Ella Streeter, for 10 years assistant in the Cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library, died at her home in Staten Island on October 29, after six weeks' illness with typhoid fever.

KING, Miss Julia E., New York State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position as secretary to the supervisor of lectures, of the Department of Education, New York City, to become librarian of the New Jersey State Normal School at Montclair.

LA TOURETTE, Miss Alexandrine (Pratt, 1908), has been appointed librarian of the Iron Mountain (Mich.) Public Library.

McLENEGAN, Charles E., principal of the West Division High School of Milwaukee, has been elected to succeed Dr. Peckham as librarian. Mr. McLenegan became connected with the East Side High School in 1887, and has been head of the West Side School since it was established in 1895.

NERNEY, Miss May C., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1905, has resigned her position as head of the Order section of the New York State Library, to accept a position in the California State Library.

PECKHAM, George W., librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library since 1896, has re-

signed from that post to pursue literary and scientific work. Dr. Peckham was born March 23, 1845, in Albany, N. Y. He went as a student to the Milwaukee Academy, 1860-63. From 1863-65 he served in the Civil War. In 1866 he attended Antioch College, and Albany Law School, 1866-67; he received M.D. from the University of Michigan, 1881, and LL.D., University of Wisconsin, 1894. From 1885-92 he was principal of the Milwaukee High School, and was superintendent of schools in Milwaukee from 1892-96. Dr. Peckham has made notable contributions to science through various books and papers chiefly on entomological subjects. "Observations on sexual selection in spiders" (1890); "Habits and instincts of solitary wasps" (1898); "Wasps social and solitary" (1905) are among his chief publications. He was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1891-93, and president of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum, 1892-96. Dr. Peckham has been a member of the American Library Association and vice-president and president of the Wisconsin Library Association. His delightful personality has brought him many friends, and in his retirement from library activities to more specialized work he carries with him the good wishes of his library associates.

PIERCE, Miss Caroline Frances, librarian of Wellesley College since 1903, died Oct. 15, 1910, after an illness of 16 months. Miss Pierce began her library career in the Columbia College Library under Mr. Dewey, and came to Wellesley in 1887, when she entered college as a student, holding a position as expert cataloger in the library. In 1891 she was made reference librarian, and in 1903 succeeded Miss L. B. Godfrey as librarian. The position which she filled in the college community is shown by the following resolution passed by the College Faculty:

Resolved, That we, the Faculty of Wellesley College, have learned with deep regret the death of our devoted and honored librarian, Caroline Frances Pierce;

That we wish to express our respectful admiration for the efficient, fearless and disinterested service which Miss Pierce, during 29 years, rendered, through her position in the library, to the entire college;

That we put on record in particular our appreciation of her excellent powers of systematization, her keen and personal feeling for the best in literature, her wide, intellectual resources and ever-ready helpfulness; and also of her wise foresight and zeal in forming plans for that new library, which, in its beauty and its adaptation to our special needs, will always, for all who knew her, remain, to a great degree, her monument.

ROBERTS, Miss Flora B., librarian of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., has resigned her position to accept that of librarian of the Public Library of Superior, Wisconsin.

RUPP, Miss Julia, (Pratt, 1906), has been appointed librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library.

TILTON, Dr. Asa Currier, for over five years chief of the map and manuscript division of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, has resigned that position to take charge of the public document division of the Connecticut State Library. Mr. Tilton was for several years instructor in European history in the University of Wisconsin before his appointment to the State Historical Society. Dr. Tilton has expert historical and bibliographical knowledge. In 1909 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. [Special reading list] (in Salem, Mass., Public Library Bulletin, November, 1910.)

AGRICULTURE. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. One hundred recent books on agriculture. Pittsburgh, 1910. 19 p. D.

While the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has nearly 1000 volumes on agriculture and over 600 on botany, besides a large number covering other subjects connected with rural life, the present list of 100 titles includes only recent books and covers broadly the prominent features of modern Agriculture practice in the U. S. The list is classified and contains useful annotations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Hirst, W. A. Argentina; with an introd. by Martin Hume; with a map and 64 illustrations. N. Y., Scribner, [imported,] 1910. 38+308 p. pls. 8°, (South American ser.; ed. by Martin Hume.) \$3 net.

Bibliography (8 p.).

BALKAN STATES. Baer, Joseph. Catalog no. 579: Balkan peninsula and Greek archipelago — Byzantine, Venetian, Ottoman period, New Greece, Geography, Travels, Greek church, Palestine and the Crusades, neo-Hellenic and Albanese literature. Frankfurt am Main, [1910.] 234 p. D.

BLIND, BOOKS FOR THE. New York Public Library. Classified list of books for the blind in the Circulation department of the New York Public Library, June 1, 1909. 20 p. O.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon. Sloane, W. M. The life of Napoleon Bonaparte; rev. and enl. with portraits. In 4 v. N. Y., Century Co., 1910. c. '94-'10. 13+446; 7+467; 7+

- 425; 7+527 p. O. maps, cl., \$10 net, boxed. Bibliography (46 p.).
- BRIDGE (card game). Dalton, W. Bridge and auction bridge. N. Y., Stokes, [1910.] c. 363 p. il. D. cl., \$1.20 net. Bibliography (4 p.).
- CHILD STUDY. Pelsma, John R. A child's vocabulary and its development. (*In the Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1910. 17: 328-369.)
This article is followed by a bibliography of 55 titles.
- CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. Tacoma, Wash. Public Library. A graded list of stories and poems to read to children. 1910. 8 p. D.
- FINE ARTS. Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of rare and valuable books, on the fine arts; no. 229, pt. IX: Supplement. 1910. p. 341-349. D. Price 1s.
- HYGIENE. Brooklyn Public Library. Personal hygiene and physical development: a list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, 1910. 28 p. T.
This useful little book includes the books on these two related subjects in the Brooklyn Public Library. The titles are arranged alphabetically by author under each head. Excellent annotations are given.
- IMMIGRATION. Immigrant (The) and the community; addresses, papers and resolutions of the fourth annual conference of the Society for the Promotion of Social Service in the Young Men's Christian Association, Montclair, March 31, April 1 and 2, 1910, with a bibliography on immigration. N. Y., Y. M. C. A., 1910. c. 103 p. front. map, diags., 8°, 75 c.
"Immigration literature" (3 p.).
- INCOME TAX. Washington State Library. Select list of works relating to the income tax; comp. by Josephine Holgate. Olympia, Wash., 1910. 28 p. T.
This list does not exhaust the state library's material on the subject.
- INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Wood-Simons, May. Industrial education in Chicago. (*In the Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1910. 17: 398-418.)
This article is followed by a two-page bibliography.
- IRELAND. Lowell, Mass. City Library. Ireland: a list of books relating to Ireland in the Lowell City Library. Lowell, Mass. 26 p. D.
- ISLINGTON (ENG.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Select catalogue and guide; a classified list of the best books on all subjects in the Central, North and West libraries. Lond., 1910. 827 p. S.
- MUSIC. Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library. Finding list of music scores in the Circulating department of the . . . library. 1910. 46 p. D.
The list is classified into two divisions, Vocal and Instrumental music. Vocal is subdivided under General and Secular, which divisions are themselves subdivided. Instrumental music is subdivided, also, under Orchestral, Chamber music, etc. An asterisk is placed before entries that are for compositions in unbound form (in sheets). An M. indicates that the composition is in the minor Key. Under subject headings music is arranged alphabetically by names of composers.
- NATURAL HISTORY. Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of books on natural history; no. 297, p. 5. p. 129-160. D. Price 1s.
- PERIODICALS. Rosenberg (Tex.) L. List of periodicals currently received; no. 5, November, 1910. Galveston, 1910. 80 p. D.
- PSYCHOANALYSIS. Chase, Harry Woodburn. Psychoanalysis and the unconscious. (*In the Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1910. 17: 281-327.)
The article is followed by a bibliography of 18 titles.
- RECIPROCITY. Library of Congress. List of references in reciprocity; comp. under the direction of the chief bibliographer. 1st ed., A. P. C. Griffin; 2d ed., with additions, H. H. B. Meyer. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 137 p. O. 15 c.
- REMBRANDT VAN RHYN, Paul. Muther, R. Rembrandt; tr. by Fs. Cox. [Bost., H. M. Caldwell,] 1910. 74 p. pls. (Belgravia art monographs.) limp leath., \$1.50 net, boxed. Bibliography (6 p.).
- ROADS. Frost, H. The art of roadmaking; treating of the various problems and operations in the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and pavements, written in non-technical language; with an extensive bibliography and a descriptive list of

reliable current books and pamphlets on these subjects. N. Y., [H. Frost, 220 Broadway,] 1910. 17+544 p. il. por. 8°, \$3. Bibliography (28 p.).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Dean, A. D. The worker and the state; a study of education for industrial workers; with an introd. by And. S. Draper. N. Y., Century Co., 1910. c. 19+355 p. D. cl., \$1.20 net. Bibliography (10 p.).

UNITED STATES. Department of Agriculture. *Monthly Bulletin*, September, 1910. v. 1, no. 9. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 257 p. D.

IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BAER, Joseph, & Co. Frankfurter bücherfreund. Frankfurt am Main, 1910. v. 7. 88 p. D.

—Kunst-bibliothek des Herrn-Prälaten Friedrich Schneider in Mainz: pt. 3, Die Kunst des XVII und XVIII jahrhunderts. Frankfurt-am- Main, 1910. 109 p. D.

Bibliographie de la France . . . ; Livres classiques pour la rentrée des classes 1910.

The 460 large 8° pages of publishers' advertisements of school books are furnished with a "table alphabétique" consisting of a list of subjects under each of which are listed the names of authors. Thus, though occasionally with some trouble, (e.g., Parlier's work on France is lost in the list of names under "Geography"), all publications on a given subject can be located. F. W.

JAHRBUCH DER BÜCHERPREISE. Alphabetische zusammenstellung der wichtigsten auf den europäischen auktionen (mit ausschluß der englischen) verhaufenen Bücher mit den erzielten preisen, bearbeitet von C. Beck. IV Jahrgang: 1909. Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1910. xi+227 p. mk. 8.

In the first issue of this "Jahrbuch," gotten out in 1906, 30 auctions held in the various European cities, were covered. In this fourth issue the number has been increased to 68, this increase being chiefly in non-German cities. In order not to make the book much larger, it was decided not to repeat books at low prices in which there had been no material changes which had been entered in the three previous issues. It was found necessary, especially in French auctions, to go back of the date 1850, the date limit thus far

fixed. It must be remembered that the entries are made chiefly from catalogs loaned by the publishers, and that the books could only rarely be seen, so that errors which may have crept in must be leniently judged. Well on to 5000 titles are listed. The next issue is already under way, new auctions have been added, and this little work bids fair in time to become a reference work of great value for regular buyers of second-hand books.

A. H. L.

SCHÖNINGH, Ferdinand. Zur deutschen städte u. landesgeschichte. (Katalog no. 114, Osnabrück, 1910.)

DEUTICKE, Franz. Antiquariats-katalog no. 85; spezial-buchhandlung für medizin. Vienna, 1910. 91 p. D.

McCLURG, A. C. & Co. A classified catalog of selected standard books suitable for a public library; proportioned in accordance with approved library methods; containing also books adapted to school library purposes. Chic., 1910. 142 p. S.

INDEXES

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD. Subject index to the *A. L. A. Booklist*, v. 1-6, Jan., 1905-June, 1910. Chic., 1910. 216 p. S.

This pamphlet, compiled by the editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, is an index of subjects represented in the *Booklist* from its beginning through June, 1910, and thus covers the first six volumes. Subjects are arranged alphabetically. Under each subject for every book included are cited author's surname, brief title, and reference to volume and paper of the *Booklist*. Juvenile and adult books are listed separately. The index represents careful and conscientious work. It should prove a useful tool not only as a reference, but also as a purchase list.

Considerable revision of subjects as indicated in the *Booklist* during the last six years has been necessary. Analytical work has been done where it seemed advisable for the greater usefulness of the list. Judicious use of cross references has been made. Generally the forms of headings follow those in the *A. L. A. Catalog*; cross references appearing there or in the *Cumulative Book Index*, since these publications are in the possession of most libraries, are not included in the *Booklist* index.

Typographical work is accurate and reflects credit upon the editor, Miss Bascom, who with the assistance of Mrs. Sawyer, is responsible for the index.

Notes and Queries

A. L. A. CATALOG. — The edition of the A. L. A. catalog issued by the Library of Congress is exhausted, and the library is therefore unable to meet requests for copies from public libraries or others who would be entitled to free copies.

The Superintendent of Documents has reprinted the complete work, both parts in one volume, paper covers. This is for sale at \$1 per copy. Remittance must accompany the application, which should be directed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The supplement is in preparation by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS. — Circulars have been received indicating that the following publications of the Library of Congress are on sale by the Superintendent of Documents:

PHILLIPS, P. L., *comp.* A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress. Wash., 1909. 2 v. xiii, 1659 p. large 8°, price \$2.35, cloth.

GRIFFIN, A. P. C., *comp.* List of works relating to deep waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean; with some other related works, books, articles in periodicals, United States documents. Wash., 1908. 59 p. O. price 10 c., paper.

"JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS."

In manuscript the Journals are now in possession of the Library of Congress by transfer from the Department of State.

Their publication by the Library of Congress is, in part, to save the original manuscript from wear and tear, and, in part, to place accurate reproductions of them in institutions where they are required for research. The present edition is of but 2000 copies. The distribution to institutions and of one copy to each Senator and Representative will exhaust about one-half of the edition. From the remainder of the edition copies will be placed on sale with the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price of one dollar (\$1.00) per volume. The entire work may comprise 25 volumes and the publication extends over five or six years. The edition printed is at the expense of the allotment of the Library of Congress for printing and binding, and is as large an edition as the allotment will warrant. It has been planned with a view to meet the minimum requirements of research, and its distribution therefore will have to be closely limited as indicated above.

SONNECK, O. G. T., *comp.* Report on The Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, America, and Yankee Doodle.

This report embodies the results of an investigation made by the Division of Music, into the origin and development of four of our national and patriotic songs. The stories and traditions which have grown up about them have been subjected to a critical examination with a view to sifting out historic fact from fiction, and the various

readings of the words have been compared in order to secure as far as possible an authentic text.

The edition is accordingly limited to 200 copies, for sale only, with *no free distribution whatever*. The volume contains 164 pages of text and 23 facsimile reproductions of rare early versions and manuscripts. Price cloth 85c., delivered.

SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON SUGAR, chiefly in its economic aspects. 238 p. price 25 c., pap.

It is the purpose of this list to indicate the material in the Library of Congress treating of sugar. It is thus not a bibliography of the subject. The collection in the Library of Congress, however, is so much larger than the collection to be found in most other American libraries that it is hoped the list will serve as a guide to the study of the subject, at least in America.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. The records of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624. 2 v. 1300 p. facsim., large quarto.

The edition has been limited to 1500 copies; all of these will be placed on sale, *no free distribution whatever being intended*. Price \$4.00 for 2 vols. in cloth, delivered.

A. L. A. PORTRAIT INDEX; an index to portraits contained in books and periodicals.

This work, issued in 1906, has already proved a valuable tool in the hands of librarians and others, including journalists. The publication is the result of coöperate labor, the matter being contributed by several institutions, digested, supplemented, and edited under the direction and at the expense of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, and published and distributed by the Government authorities. The rôle of the Library was thus merely that of publisher.

The Publishing Board began in 1897 to collect material for an index to portraits in periodicals, published collections, and illustrated works. The indexing proceeded continuously, and while much of it was done by volunteers representing different libraries in the United States, Canada and England, all working under the same careful direction, regular assistance was also employed at the office of the Board in indexing some of the more difficult and extensive collections and others not available elsewhere. It has not been distributed free. Price \$3 per copy.

SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE COST OF LIVING AND HIGH PRICES. 107 p. 1910. Price 15 c.

The prevailing high prices of commodities and the consequent high cost of living have been the subject of widespread discussion in this and other countries. The matter has been under investigation by a Select committee of the United States Senate on wages and prices of commodities, and also by certain local bodies, more especially by a Commission on the cost of living appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts.

The present List of references attempts to direct attention to the literature of the subject contained in the Library of Congress. Matter relating to conditions in the United States has received the first consideration, but all the more important foreign countries are represented. The statistical publications of typical European cities have been included as affording excellent material for comparison. In arranging the references general discussions have been brought together and some attempt has been made to separate discussions on the Cost of living from those relating more strictly to Prices. As a comparative treatment of prices is hardly practicable without the use of Index numbers, references to the latter have also been included.

LIST OF WORKS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF INSURANCE. Ed. 2. 67 p. 1908. Price 15 c., pap.

LIST OF WORKS RELATING TO THE FIRST AND SECOND RANKS OF THE UNITED STATES. 47 p. O. 1908. Price 10 c., pap.

MONTHLY LIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS.

With January, 1910, the Library of Congress commenced the publication of a periodical list of current documents received from the states, territories, and insular possessions of the United States. The first will, as a rule, be published monthly; the titles for two or three months may, however, be combined in a single issue whenever they are considered insufficient to form separate numbers.

Copies will be sent to state and territorial offices as acknowledgment of material received, and one copy of each issue will be deposited free of charge in each State library. There will be no free distribution beyond this. The Superintendent of Documents will however open subscription lists for the sale of the publication at 50 cents a year. Single copies may be bought for five cents each. All requests for the purchase of this monthly list should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTE: In sending for the above publications postal orders and drafts should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, and, like all other remittances, should be made in advance and sent direct to him at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Bibliographical Society of America has now issued four volumes of its papers, and publishes a bulletin containing proceedings, notes, news and a record of current American bibliography. It would seem from an inspection of the list of members that but few libraries in the country are acquainted with the fact that publications of the Society are not for sale to non-members, but procurable only through membership. The series which has been so well begun by these four volumes will surely continue and become of increasing interest and value. The supply of the back numbers is not large, and it will probably be a financial saving to libraries desiring to have complete files, to join the association immediately. Back parts of the papers are sold to new members at \$2 each. Libraries and other institutions may become members upon application to the secretary and payment of \$3 a year in dues. The publications of the Society are of special interest to libraries whose collections in the historical sciences are important. The Membership committee hopes that librarians whose libraries are not on the list of members will take steps to have them enrolled as members. Applications should be addressed to Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary Bibliographical Society of America, care of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., or to the undersigned.

WM. W. BISHOP, *Library of Congress,*
CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE,
Bibliographical Society of America.

KENT'S "LIBRARIANSHIP" IN L. J., NOVEMBER.
Editor Library Journal.

DEAR SIR: The unusual quality of Mr. Kent's article in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL interested me much. To whom does he refer and what is the contribution indicated, in his remark?

Coming down to our own day, the author of the most important contribution to the history of the library in America was not a librarian, but a student of history.

CONSTANT READER.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.
To the Editor of the Library Journal.

DEAR SIR: In the article by W. Dawson Johnston, "The librarian as an educator," published in the October number of the JOURNAL, there is a statement implying that the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers has been united with other libraries of a kindred character.

The library of the American Society of Civil Engineers has not been united with any other library. At the time Mr. Carnegie offered to put up a building for the joint occupation of four national engineering societies, the American Society of Civil Engineers decided not to accept the offer, but to continue to maintain its own house and library at 220 West 57th street. The library is maintained at considerable expense and has always been free to all whether members of the organization or not, and at least a third of those using it are not members of the Society.

ELEANOR H. FRICK.

WARNING TO LIBRARIANS.
Editor Library Journal.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had letters from Mr. George H. Locke, of the Public Library of Toronto, informing me that a man is traveling around claiming that he is an employee of The Free Library of Philadelphia. He makes begging appeals to enable him to get to Syracuse or any other place he happens to think of. Mr. Locke does not remember his name.

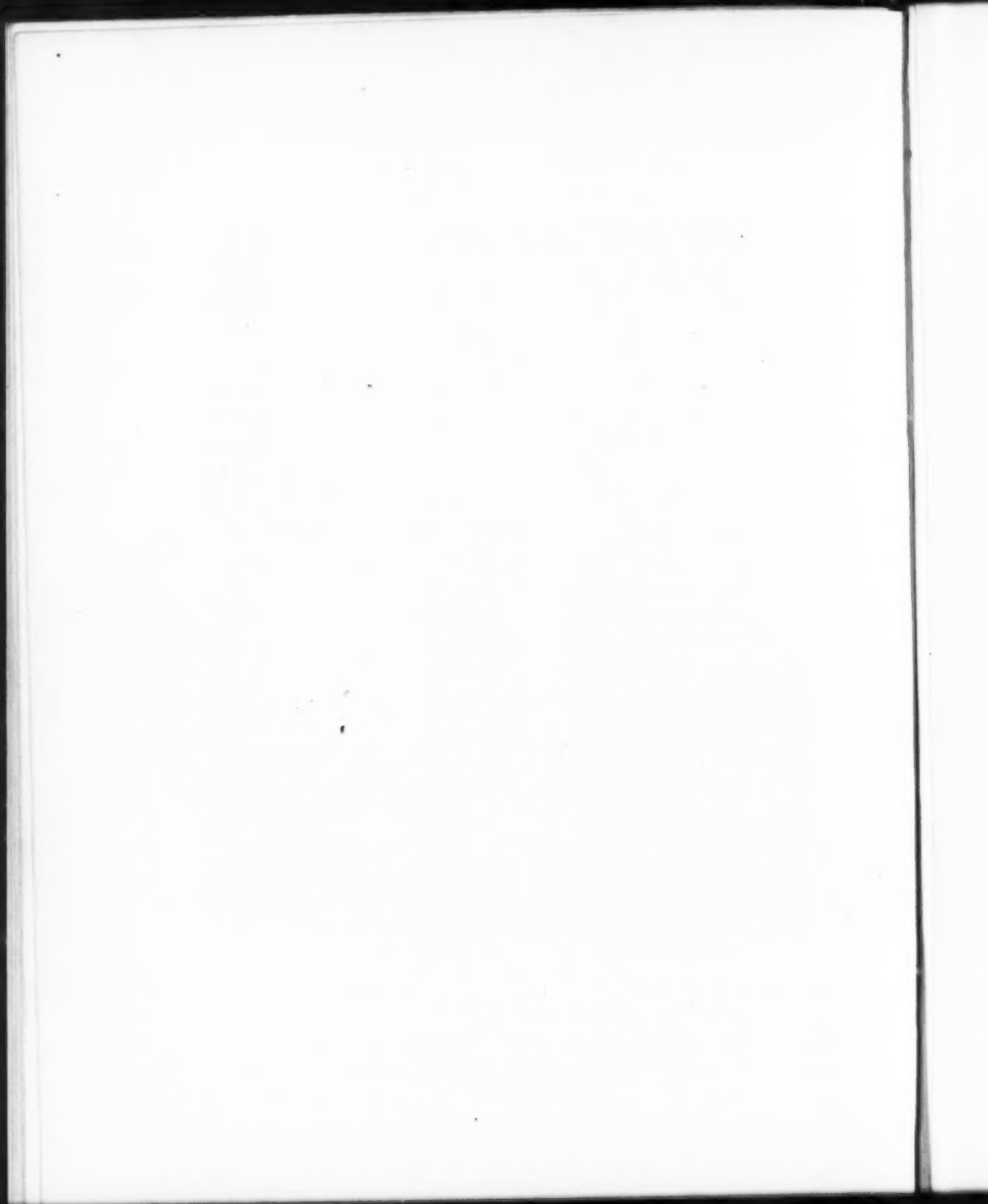
Will you be good enough to put a word of warning that any person claiming to be from The Free Library of Philadelphia will be able (by his card or otherwise) to show who he is. The man who borrowed money from Mr. Locke, so far as I can ascertain, is a simple impostor.

JOHN THOMSON.

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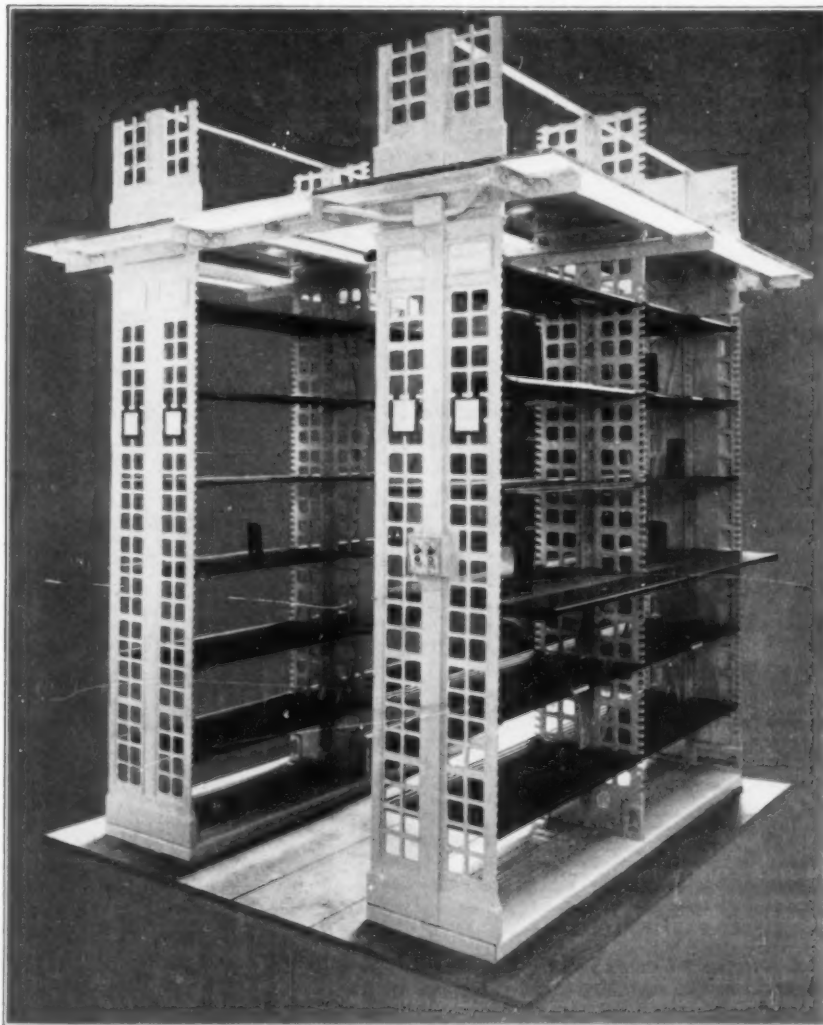


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